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LEACHED ASHES FOR POTATO GROUND.

UTICA, Mich., Dec. 25, '83.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will you or some of your numerous readers inform me whether leached ashes are of much value as a fertilizer, and how would be the best way to use them on potato ground? I have a good piece of clover sod to turn under on gravelly soil and I wish to raise 300 bushels or more of potatoes per acre. What fertilizer shall I use and how apply it? Yours,

NILES GIDDINGS.

This is one of those perplexing questions that constantly arise over which opinions differ and which experiment has not yet conclusively settled. The accumulations themselves are an argument against their value, and the added fact that persons who have used them seldom repeat the experiment. But an undemonstrated assertion settles nothing. If they are good for fertilizing a crop application will determine it, and if they are good for nothing the reason cannot be hard to find. Going beyond conjecture or indecision let us look at the elements which enter into the composition of leached ashes. In the process of leaching the active elements have run off in the lye. These are chlorine, bromine, iodine, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid, and, in some ashes, cyanogen. The residue or base of the ash is now mostly mineral, and is composed of potassium, sodium, calcium, barium, magnesium, manganese, aluminum, iron, copper and zinc.

It will be seen that the soluble parts, those which go to make up the fertility of a soil, are among those the manufacturer got when the ashes were leached, and the pile that is left is like a squeezed lemon. If anything can be got out of the component parts left that is valuable, it will not go very far toward growing 300 bushels of potatoes to the acre. These component parts are not readily soluble in water; they have parted with the active elements and most of those left are only portions of the crust of the earth, which it is not necessary to add to the soil for any purpose. The only benefit I can see which this correspondent can receive from the application of leached ashes is from the potash which may remain. This decomposes silicious or sandy compounds, and may be of value for that purpose, but if any of the potash remains, it is an accident which the ashery man did not mean should happen.

An agent to be of value as a fertilizer must become liquid, and be taken up by the roots of the plant. Volatile gases exhaling from the earth or from manure, only serve to energize the plant, and cannot take the place of food coming through the natural channel of its roots. Leached ashes are neither readily soluble, nor gaseous, and it is difficult to see how they can help to bring the bountiful yield desired by Mr. Giddings. He farther asks what fertilizer he shall use, and how apply it. If the ground is not already quite rich, there is no application which he can make at all commensurate with the expense, that will give the return desired.

Ground cannot be made exceedingly rich by one application of manure, without great expense of preparation. The manure must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, so that abundant food can be within reach, and be readily assimilated by the roots. If the ground had been covered with strong yard manure last fall, to lie and leach into the soil during heavy rains, and then after plowing in the spring spread well rotted manure again on the surface, and thoroughly work it in, that would suit my idea of a preparation that would insure the best returns for a premium crop. A clover sod is a good start for a crop of potatoes, and 150 bushels will be a good yield, without special fertilizers. If this correspondent has a henhouse that he has forgotten to clean out, or should take up his stable floor to put in a new one, he will find in either place a mine of fertility, the application of which will give better results than all the leached ashes he can haul. Put fine active manures broadcast on the surface and thoroughly work into the soil, and he will come nearer the goal of his ambition than in any other way.

A. C. G.

DO SHEEP IMPROVE THE FERTILITY OF OUR SOILS?

[Paper read by B. G. Buell, Little Prairie Ronde, Mich., at the annual meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, December, 1883.]

Mr. President, and Gentlemen:—I appear before you at this time to present some ideas, gathered from my experience and observation, pertaining to one of the leading departments of Michigan husbandry.

The topic selected by your committee for our consideration is, "Do Sheep Improve the Fertility of our Soils?" In discussing this question, I shall have occasion to view it from the standpoint of the wheat grower; with which branch it is intimately connected.

I take the position that sheep not only improve the fertility of our soil, but that under certain circumstances and conditions they are one of the best and most economical agents we can employ for that purpose. Under those conditions, the old phrase "the sheep's foot is golden," is true.

The adaptation of sheep to the various climates and countries of the world, is almost as general as that of man himself. All the way from the north temperate to the torrid regions of the earth, the sheep is his companion, and lives only to bless, sustain and enrich him, not merely by its protecting fleece and life sustaining flesh, but by adding fertility to the soil, thereby enabling other products to grow in greater abundance. Wherever sheep husbandry is judiciously managed, there the fertility of the soil improves. Weeds, briars, and nearly all the wild annual plants that spring up in newly cleared lands are relished as food by sheep, and their frequent cropping soon extirpates them from the pastures, giving their places to nutritious grasses, which grow and flourish the more luxuriantly, by the teeth, the treading by the feet, and the spreading of their droppings, as they travel their daily rounds. And thus these agents, sheep and grass, by this convertible process of growth, consumption and return to the land in the form of manure, are constantly accumulating elements of fertility, and depositing them in the soil, ready for future use. The evidence of the accumulation of this fertility is plainly seen on lands which have been depleted of their productive qualities, by a series of years of grain growing. Such lands when reduced to so low a condition that wheat growing is not remunerative, if turned over to the sheep for a few seasons, regain their former ability to produce paying crops. Sheep, clover and plaster have done very much to make Michigan celebrated as a wheat growing State. Of these three aids in keeping up and restoring lost fertility, we think that to the sheep belong the post of honor, and for this reason: In the older cultivated portions of our State, where wheat raising has longest been pursued as a leading branch of farming, in those counties where the greatest number of sheep are kept, there is the greatest average production of wheat per acre. In proof of which I refer you to the annual reports of the Secretary of State, on farms and farm products.

In our efforts to recuperate and improve the fertility of our soil, there is danger of an attending evil which it were well to guard against. By overstocking our lands, sheep may be made a source of impoverishment, instead of enrichment. By putting on too many, they eat the grass so close that the roots are bared to the burning sun; growth is checked, and as a consequence both sheep and lands suffer. Too short cropping, and too long growth are deleterious; the middle course will prove most satisfactory by giving a full and generous diet to the sheep, will fill the soil with greatest number of roots, and the surface with most blades of grass, and make more liberal returns to both flockmaster and the soil. The claim is set up by some of the grain growers of our State, that the wheat growing capacity of our soils may be kept up, or when reduced below a profitable production, it may be recuperated with as much certainty and economy, by rest and the use of clover alone as an agent, without live stock of any kind, as it can by the use of sheep. It is also confidently asserted that the treading of land by live stock results in permanent injury, and more than counterbalances any good that results from their manure.

Concede that clover, when left to decay on the surface, or plowed under, contains all the necessary elements required to indefinitely prolong the wheat growing capacity of our soil; is it not a more expensive and slower process than the system of live stock recuperation?

As concerns the economy of the above recuperative process, and also of the permanent injury by the treading of live stock, I must differ from its advocates.

By a persistent course of seeding to clover and pasturage by sheep, I think the land is improved faster than by the rest and non stock system; and besides there is a profit all the time accumulating from the sheep; an advantage the other does not have.

We therefore repeat that clover and the grasses will make a greater growth and be of more material value to the soil if pastured off (not too closely) thereby being frequently returned to the land, than if allowed to make their full natural growth and be plowed under or decay on the surface.

Writers on British Husbandry inform us that since the introduction of "Turnip Culture" the grain producing capacity of England has doubled. Sheep have been a prominent factor in this grand improvement.

It may be said that sheep have been the most important medium by which the comparatively cold watery material of the turnip has been converted into the elements which with skillful management have made England noted as the most productive wheat growing country in the world, so far as large yields per acre are concerned.

Then give sheep their due credit for this benefit.

The same principle holds good in our own State: Clover and grass and sheep working together will recuperate and make productive the most sterile of Michigan soils.

By the use of sheep, clover and plaster, drifting sands may be fixed and made productive, although the economy of the process might not be apparent while there is so much good land unoccupied.

On many good farms of our State there are knolls, thin and barren spots where this application of sheep and clover might be used with profit, and at the same time improve the appearance of the fields; which, to the tidy farmer, is almost as much a source of gratification as the extra dollar in his pocket.

On wheat producing farms sheep have many advantages over any other of our domestic animals, some of which are:

1st: They are less subject to contagious diseases, for the reason that the flock can be more easily kept isolated.

2nd: When individual losses do occur they are less in value than in case of the loss of a horse or cow.

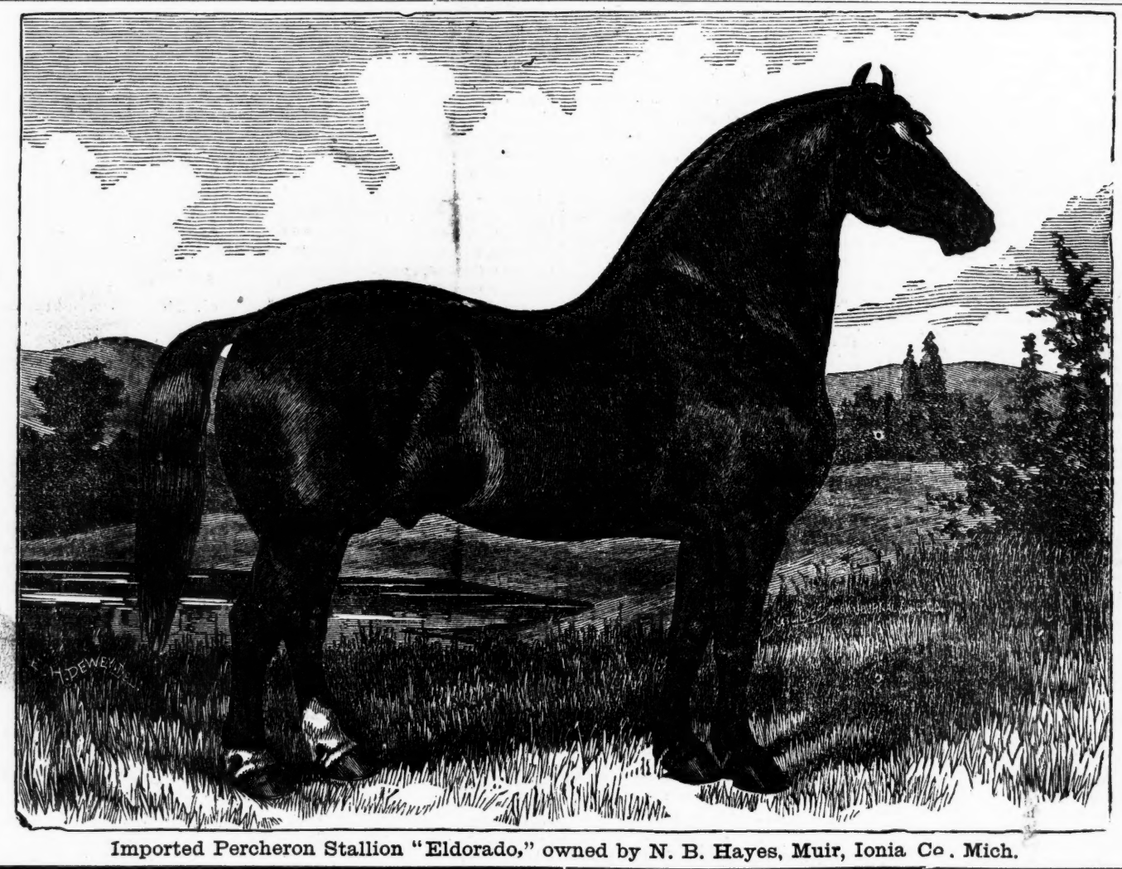
3rd: They grow quickly and mature early, and with their fleece, pay dividends oftener than any other live stock.

4th: When summer fallowing is practiced, they act as gleaners in clearing fence corners of briars and weeds and in keeping down the annual grasses that spring up on plowed lands.

5th: During winter they are still doing their work of converting the surplus straw into fertilizers.

Land is no more exhausted by growing something that has nutritious qualities, than in producing worthless weeds; while the former consumed on the ground by sheep, leaves increased material for a succeeding growth of still more value. Sheep by their peculiar qualities and merits produce this change with certainty and at a very perceptible rate.

That sheep will improve the fertility of your soil may be very easily demonstrated by yarding them a few nights in spring or summer, on the thin and poorer spots, or on knolls that may be found on most of your pastures, those places where the grass grows weakly and where sorrel grows. Sow clover, timothy or blue grass seed thickly, and then by a light portable fence confine your flock of sheep for a few nights on these places, and you will soon realize that by a little attention, and not very much labor, your soil will improve in fertility, and that your sheep, with a liberal use of clover and grass seed and plaster, may be made the best and the cheapest fertilizing agents you can employ, particularly on fields most remote from your barns.



Imported Percheron Stallion "Eldorado," owned by N. B. Hayes, Muir, Ionia Co. Mich.

HE TAKES EXCEPTIONS.

To the Editor Michigan Farmer.

In the FARMER of the 1st inst. I find a paper read by Mr. J. W. Hibbard at the late convention of Shorthorn breeders held in Detroit, discussing the most profitable breed of cattle for the average farmer, to which I must take exceptions. While I am heartily in favor of the fullest discussions of such questions by practical farmers for the benefit of their brethren, yet I think great care should be exercised in the preparation of these articles, so that they may not be misleading and thus prove productive of more harm than good. I do not wish to question the accuracy of the general statement made in the article referred to, viz., that the Shorthorn and their grades are the most profitable; as the lawyers would say, I neither admit nor deny the statement, leaving Mr. Hibbard to his proofs. It is his method of proving his assertion that I find fault with, and this for two reasons: First, I do not admit the correctness of the facts stated by him; and secondly, even his assumed facts do not justify his conclusions. Mr. Hibbard takes a grade Shorthorn steer at two years old, and says he is then worth, for beef, $58.50. Grant this; and he then figures up his cost, viz.: $3 when dropped; for keeping him, $1 per month for first six months; for next six months, in winter, $2 per month; next six months on grass, $1 per month; next six months, in winter, fattening him, $3 per month; total cost, $45; profit, $13.50, besides manure.

Assuming that milk is worth but $1 per 100 pounds—and I do not know of any place in this State where milk can be purchased at any less than this—Mr. Hibbard's calf would get 100 lbs. of milk per month for the first six months, or three pints of milk per day! True, this would raise a noble Shorthorn! With his winter feed I am not disposed to find fault, as $12 worth of hay and straw might carry the calf through the six months of winter, although I doubt its adding to his growth. For the second summer, commencing when the calf is a yearling, $6, or $1 per month is allowed. I doubt whether an acre of average Michigan land will pasture the yearling, but even it does, is not $6 rather a small return from an acre? and would not farming at this rate be unprofitable? I also pass the second winter's estimate, and now call attention to Mr. Hibbard's method of proving that the dam of this steer would be a profitable animal. He says at two years old she is ready to drop her first calf. He milks her and makes butter from the milk for nine months in the year, making a pound of butter per day, or 270 pounds. That there may be grade or thoroughbred Shorthorns two years old from which 270 pounds of butter can be made in nine months, I neither admit or deny; but Mr. Hibbard has no right to take *exceptional* animals to prove *general* assertions. And I deny that the average two-year-old Shorthorn, or grade, will make any such quantity of butter; and I will further assert that they will not average 200 pounds. I would like to purchase, at Mr. Hibbard's prices, a dozen two-year-olds, warranted to give 270 pounds of butter in nine months. I think I might give Mr. H. the entire State to find them in. There are exceptional animals in the different breeds that will do what Mr. Hibbard claims; but in none of the breeds can such an average be obtained at that age, and with difficulty at any age.

Now, Mr. Editor, my only desire has been to call attention to such careless and extravagant assertions of fact being made to support a theory or hobby. The Shorthorns require no such fulsome praise.

M.

January 2nd, 1884.

MR. HENRY ROBBINS, of Lansing, in a note dated December 21st, says that "almost every farmer will have to go to the land of Egypt for corn this year. Dressed hogs are selling in Lansing at $7 per cwt. I sold five dressed on December 5th, four of them not thirteen months old, whose combined weight was 1,816 lbs. The lot of eight pigs to which these five belonged, consumed 200 bushels of good old corn, six acres of new corn, one ton of corn meal worth $24, together with milk and all the waste from the house. The pork packers make the profits this year. Wheat near here has gone into winter with rather a light top, caused, I think, by a poor summer to prepare the land. The outlook in many fields is not promising."

As there has been a great deal of controversy over the record of the Jersey cow Mary Anne of St. Lambert's, owned by Valancey E. Fuller of Hamilton, Ont, we give the official figures below. The test began on the morning of October 31 and ended on the evening of November 30: Total milk for 31 days, 675 lbs; total butter for 31 days, unsalted, 71 lbs. 3 oz.; total butter for 31 days, salted, 73 lbs. 15 oz.; total marketable butter for 186 days, 585 lbs 7 o

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

Eldorado Stock Farm near Muir, Ionia Co.—What the Hon. N. B. Hayes is Doing With It.

One pleasant morning in the month of December last, your reporter jumped into an open buggy, which was to be drawn by a spanking roadster, and left the home of L. M. Kelsey, two miles south of Ionia, where he had been stopping for a day or two, and started for the home and farm of Hon. N. B. Hayes, two and one-half miles from Muir, one of Michigan's representative farmers, and from whom we had received a special invitation. While the air was bright and crisp, tinging with a roseate hue the checks of our agreeable companion, we rapidly passed a most pleasing expanse of farming country, where everything was of a high order, the farms on each side being well cared for. The fences were laid straight, the barns large and well painted the houses stately and built in modern style, and frequently the front fences had been removed, and the well kept lawns were dotted with evergreens. With such company and with such surroundings 'tis not to be wondered at, that we shall in the future look back to it with pleasure, forming as it did a most pleasing episode in our repertorial life. The fifteen miles were soon driven, and as we looked ahead, the huge and numberless barns and outbuildings to be seen, convinced us without an inquiry, that we had reached the

ELDORADO FARM,

and as we alight from the buggy, both are warmly greeted by its genial owner who had been expecting us.

As our time was limited we immediately assumed the repertorial *role*, and soon learned that N. B. Hayes, the owner of all these broad acres, the well cultivated fields, the mansion, barns, and herds and flocks of thoroughbred cattle, horses and sheep that largely feed in stall, and sport in field and paddock, came from New York forty-seven years ago, and settled on this same land in what was then the territory of Michigan. What a contrast in these few brief years! Then a wilderness of burr oak, with now and then an oak opening, of which these 1,200 acres of home farm consisted; then the journey was a long one from Detroit overland, now spanned by rail in a few hours; the Indians were almost the sole inhabitants; then visiting of neighbors was done upon a sled drawn by oxen; then privations were endured as only Americans could endure them. The nearest grist-mill was at distant Marshall, and when that place could not be reached, wheat was ground into flour in a coffee-mill and bolted through a common sieve. To-day we find that the then unbroken waste is a handsome, fruitful region, dotted with attractive homes and rich farms, and the territory now a State, soon, as we hope, to rank the first in the Union in prosperity. As we have stated, the home farm is now 1,200 acres, although 700 more are near by and worked under the same thorough system that prevails, and under the same overruling management. The outlook of the land to us is level, but slightly rolling, and the soil very productive, with 1,500 acres under cultivation, of which 300 are devoted to wheat, yielding an average of 25 bushels, 150 to corn, yielding 100 bushels to the acre, 50 to oats, yielding 50 bushels, and 30 to 50 to barley, giving an average of 30 bushels to the acre; 200 acres in meadow, and the balance pasture and woodland. This large area of cultivated land gives in the season employment to 20 farm laborers, all of whom are boarded in a large and convenient house erected especially for them, thus keeping them separate from his own well-furnished and cosy though not pretentious home. By the way, we learn that a home mansion, commensurate with the surroundings and position of its owner will soon be erected. The barns are huge, massive, well built and arranged; one of them is 162×36 feet, with 23 foot posts and three driveways, used for the storage of hay and grain, with an addition, running back 100x32 with 20 feet posts, with an alleyway for feeding running through the center, and used for stabling fattening cattle, with capacity for 100 head. The new large, but not quite completed, barn is a mammoth one, being 120x60 feet upon a solid wall of masonry, with 30 feet posts and a height of 52 feet to the peak of roof, and two inclined driveways of 65 feet each, up which and into the spacious lofts can be driven five loaded teams at once—upone, driving into and unloading, and then down the other, a saving of time to be appreciated by he who pays the bills. The hay, feed and straw here find ample room, while there is plenty left for threshing room. The lower story, ten feet in height, is devoted to the stabling of sheep, where arrangements and room are ample for the 1,000 that we saw in the 40 pens, where they are being fed for market, of which Mr. A. Hayes intends making a specialty in the future. In these pens we see 200 half-bred Shropshire Downs, the balance being grade Merinos. His intention is to breed his own sheep for fattening, and he has purchased six registered Shropshire rams from Lewis Willey, of Pewamo, intending to cross them upon his grade Merinos, keep till yearlings, and then fatten, believing that he can get more size and better mutton than with any other course of breeding. We leave our well-posted readers to draw their own conclusions as to the probable results, only assuring them that here it will be well tested. The feeding racks and boxes in this sheep barn run lengthwise across the barn, with hand cut-offs, while the feed is cut above and placed in two hand-cars, running upon tracks lengthwise of the barn, and propelled by a set of cog-wheels worked by a crank turned by the feeder, who stands upon a platform on the car. Each car is 10 by 12 feet, and five feet deep, divided into ten compartments, with a trap door opening from the bottom, which, as it passes a given point, hits a spring, the bottom drops or opens, and the feed passes into the racks or boxes below, and then passes on to another, till the last is dumped. The car is then worked back by hand again to the starting place. This is the most systematic, the easiest worked and most perfect feeding arrangement we have yet examined, and the sheep are fed very quickly. We notice water in every pen, while the barn is well lighted. On one side of this barn are five yards 24x68 feet, with large and roomy shed in which are mangers and tanks of running water. Here will run the brood mares and colts, and they will be fed with the refuse clover and hay from the sheep pens. The supply of water is ample, a large well being put down at present, a windmill furnishing the supply power, with tank of 185 barrels capacity in a well covered building. As we step from this barn to an adjoining one we have a chance to see the well known Percheron stallion Eldorado, whose picture graces this issue. He is a dapple black, two white feet, white in forehead, nearly 16 hands high, weighs 1,700 lbs. in fair flesh, with extreme breadth of quarters, stifle and chest, fine shaped body, well formed, strong limbs high head and arched neck, a rapid walker and square trotter, with fine action. He was imported by M. W. Dunham of Illinois, in 1878, is registered in the Percheron Stud Book, and has proved himself to be one of the best stock-getters of his class in this State, marking his get very strongly in color, size and action. To breeders of this kind of stock in this locality we say look at him and stint your bestbrood mares to him. Six of his get were shown at the Ionia County fair, all taking premiums, and in the yard we saw a bunch of one and two-year-olds that we would like to own. We may as well refer to the fact here that this horse has taken first premium at our State Fair in Detroit in draught horse class, and that his Eldorado Jr., three years old, bay in color, weighing 1,400 lbs., took first this year at Grand Rapids and Ionia for all work. We find that attention has been given to the breeding of thoroughbred Shorthorns in the past, and that the interest in them still continues, for we see 30 of them in stall and yards. The first bull owned was the red and white Air Line 1st, a splendid stock-getter, bred by A. D. Degarmo, of Highland, Oakland Co., and sired by Hotspur 4th 8354, out of Fanny 5th by Blucher 19043, tracing to Lord Barrington 955—imp Prince of Wales 874 (4880)—Prince (521) etc. Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, who stood at the head of the herd of Wm. Curtiss & Sons for four years or more, now fills the same place at the head of the Eldorado herd. He is red in color, but is so well known by the breeders of this State as well as others, that any description of him may be omitted, only referring to his pedigree. He was bred by Col. W. G. King, of Minneapolis, Minn., sired by 2d Duke of Hillhurst 12893, his dam Peri 4th by 10th Duke of Thorndale (28458), and is owned in company with L. N. Olmstead of Muir. The old readers of this paper will no doubt remember the estimation in which he was held by the late senior editor. This herd is so large that we shall give pedigrees and breeding of but a few, and that briefly, of the prominent ones. Lady Phœnix 2d, who often weighs 2,000 lbs., was the first cow bought; she is red, 10 years old, was bred by Aaron Barber of Avon, N. Y., and purchased by her present owner in June, 1875. Her dam was Lady Phœnix, sired by 4th Duke of Hillsdale 9865. The red and white Lady of Ionia, and the winner of more first prizes than any cow in Ionia Co., is nine years old, and was the second purchase. She was sired by Gipsy Duke14638, with Red Lady by Prince of Wales 5100 for dam. Red Lady herself is 14 years old, has been a wonderful breeder, was sired by Prince of Wales 5100, bred by Aaron Barber, and won the first prize at Ionia this year, against strong competition. Oxford 4th is a red roan, was bred by J. P. Sanborn, Port Huron, is two years old, was sired by 23d Duke of Airdrie (41350), out of imp. Oxford Queen by 17th Duke of Oxford (25994), and tracing to Son of Hubback (319). Imp. Oxford Queen is nine years old, red in color, was bred by G. Moore of Whitehall, Eng., and was purchased from John P. Sanborn in May, 1881. She was sired by 17th Duke of Oxford (25994). Belle Mahone 4th, which her owner considers the finest cows in the State, was bred by that old veteran, Mr. A. S. Brooks, of Wixom, Oakland Co., was four years old last August, and was purchased from her breeder in April, 1883. She is a red, was sired by Red Princess 24568, with Belle Mahone 3d by Plumwood Lad K 24322 for dam, and traces to the Weddle importation of 1836. Medusa 5th is a red roan, was bred by and purchased from A. S. Brooks, of Wixom, in April, 1883. She was got by Red Prince 24568, out of Medusa 3d by 23rd Duke of Airdrie 19393, tracing back to Nell Gwynne and Favorite (252), and is a large cow of much merit. Gentle Annie 19th is red with little white, is three years old past, was bred by William Curtiss & Sons, of Addison, Hillsdale Co., and was purchased in December, 1882. She was sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, with Gentle Annie 12th, by imp. Duke of Wicken 14130 for dam. Miss Argyle 17th, calved in May, 1880, was also bred by Wm. Curtiss & Sons, sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, with Miss Argyle 7th by imp. Duke of Wicken 14130 for dam, and traces to imp. Young Mary, by Jupiter. Gentle Annie 25th is red, two years old last March, was purchased in December, 1882, from her breeders, Wm. Curtiss & Sons. She traces to imported Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1023), was the winner of a second premium at Grand Rapids in 1883. She was sired by Balco 34412, with Gentle Annie 15th by imp. Duke of Wicken 14130 for dam, Gentle Annie by imp. Challenger 324 being 3rd dam. Mary 4th is red, was calved Sept., 1881, bred by Curtiss & Sons, and purchased from them in December, 1882, was sired by the Proud Duke of Fairview, with Mary by Rattler 8900 for dam, grand-dam Maud by Velocipede 9250, tracing to imp. Rosabella 2d by Favorite (252). Lord Barrington 2d, a red bull calf, was bred on the farm, and calved March 12, 1883, and is a beauty. He was sired by Lord Barrington Hillhurst, who was bred by M. H. Cochran, of Hillhurst, Canada, and at the present time stands at the head of the herd of William Curtiss & Sons. This

(*Continued on eighth page*).

Farm Matters.

PUBLIC SALES.

Are They the Best Means for Disposing of Thoroughbred Cattle.

[A Paper read by Mr. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, Montcalm County, at the Annual Convention of Michigan Shorthorn Breeders, held in Detroit.]

Mr. President, and Gentlemen:—The selection by your Executive Committee of a member of this Association who has never held a public sale to open the discussion of a new but nevertheless timely and important question, is accounted for on the same general principles that the management of local fairs account for invariably selecting old bachelors to confer the ribbons at the baby exhibit. It is said in favor of the bachelor committee that they make up a fair and impartial judgment. As already intimated, this question in its present form is new to the books. I do not recall having seen the question treated either in the current periodicals or in the stock literature of our times. Michigan breeders of Shorthorns face the question at a time when their decision for or against the proposition may have a considerable influence upon the future of this important industry in this State. We face the fact that the most successful improvers and breeders of Shorthorns, from the days of the Collings and the other leading breeders of their times down to the present, have held public sales, not only as clearing out sales but as the avenues through which they have disposed of a large percentage of their annual product of breeding animals. The reasons for this are manifest. The breeder, through the advertising medium of his sale catalogue, places the pedigrees or breeding of his stock in the hands of the buyers of his product weeks in advance of the proposed sale. The buyer in turn deliberately considers the merits of the practices and lines of combinations of different strains of blood brought out by the breeder as set forth in his catalogue, and in advance of the sale decides what value any given animal will have for him in the sale ring, provided always that the animal on inspection proves to be of, at least, a fair standard of individual excellence; and his bid, when the animal comes under the hammer, will not be materially influenced either above or below this preconceived judgment, except as the animal shows individual excellence above or below his views of standard excellence. The day of sale comes, the animals are led into the ring and placed in the hands of the buyers. The buyers, under the friendly chaffing of each other and the friction of bidding against each other, are induced to somewhat change their ideas as to price, either modifying or enlarging their previous views of values. The sale closes. The lots offered have all changed ownership. The breeder who has held the sale feels that in view of the fair attendance of intelligent breeders he has probably realized at least fair compensation for his product, although perhaps less than he had anticipated the sale would average. On the other hand the several buyers may feel that their several purchases have netted rather more than they had intended to pay. Yet they are aware that intelligent buyers ran up the prices to the figure at which the animals were knocked down to them, and therefore they could not, of necessity, have paid much above their value. I think it fair to assume at this stage of the discussion that for the last three-quarters of a century public sales have been among the very best means of disposing of Shorthorn cattle, or else they would long since been abandoned. It is proper also to inquire whether public sales, as at present conducted, net fair average prices for stock as compared with private sales, and second, and of vastly more importance, do the sales have a tendency to advertise improved breeds of cattle as against natives or scrubs by bringing together a large number of farmers, who have paid but little attention to breeding improved cattle; and lastly, does the sale really distribute any considerable percentage of the animals embraced in its catalogue among farmers and into neighborhoods where improved cattle have not generally been reared.

To the first question, as to average prices, I think it clearly apparent that the average prices at public sales of the last ten years have been not only satisfactory but above the average made at private treaty. To the second question, as to the advertising influence of the sale and its catalogue, I hazard nothing in assuming that scores of farmers have been led to the purchase of improved sires, and many have been led to the starting of herds, by the perusal of the catalogues and the observations of the cattle in the sale rings, who in the ordinary course of events would never have gone to the breeder and made the investments that have been made at these sales. To the final question, is the tendency of the sales in the direction of a wider distribution of improved cattle, than would be brought about by private sale, I give it as my unqualified opinion that these public sales accomplish exactly that result, and I base my opinion upon a careful observation of the buyers, and a close study of the list of purchasers at several public sales, and notably of the very successful sale of Shorthorns recently held in our State. The question at once becomes pertinent, do the indications for the future lead to the conclusion that the bulk of the transactions in thoroughbred cattle, in the near future, throughout the United States and Canada, will be made through the medium of public sales; or by the ordinary avenues of private transactions? In looking over the long lists of dates already claimed by the more prominent breeders of the country for the year 1884, one is forcibly led to the conclusion that the tendency of the entire business of the sale of thoroughbred cattle is in the direction of the grouping of large numbers of sale cattle into a series of sales, covering some days and held at trade centers, instead of on private plantations, where the buyers of the whole country can easily and readily assemble, and where the seeker after a single animal may go and find just what he wants, without traveling about from herd to herd in search of an animal with such a pedigree as he may desire. In brief, the indications are that the great trade center for the sale of Shorthorns is to be transferred from the blue grass regions of Kentucky where the Shorthorn flourishes so well, to the busy marts of Chicago where the "bulls and bears" hold high carnival, and where the gamblers in "puts" and "calls" and "splits and futures," and the dealers in stocks and bonds, wheat and corn, pork and beef, lumber and iron make such a united din as to well nigh craze the quiet agriculturist as he pursues his peaceable way to Dexter Park in search of a model Shorthorn heifer. The indications also are that the very valuable, but not numerous Black Polls are to be largely handled through public sales held at Kansas City. Given that the premises already assumed are well taken, then the best means for disposing of thoroughbred cattle is through the means of public sales. This proposition also carries with it the corresponding one, that it is also the best place to buy thoroughbred cattle, for while it seems to demonstrate that buyers pay larger average prices at public sales, than at private treaty, it also becomes apparent that the buyer chooses from a large range of animals, and when he can do that, the compensating advantage the sale offers him is of far greater advantage to him than the increased price will add to the amount of purchase money. To comprehend the full force of the truth of this last proposition, one has only to reflect that if the buyer be the novice, just about to start a herd, he can not afford to let a few hundred dollars difference in original expense, stand in the way of the purchase of what he understands to be the model animals he should buy. A wrong start in the way of a foundation for a herd, is always deemed a fatal mistake; and should the purchaser be a practical and experienced breeder, who desires to somewhat increase the number of his herd by purchase, and at the same time add some fresh strains of blood in the list of families he may be breeding, he will certainly not allow any ordinary advance in the scale of bidding to prevent his carrying out his laudable ambition in this direction.

We assume then that the best way to dispose of Shorthorn cattle is through the medium of public sales, for the cattle net better average prices. We also assume that the best place to buy Shorthorns is at public sales, for while we concede the buyer will be compelled to pay higher prices, he will be enabled to select just the animals he may be seeking to purchase, and this consideration far outweighs any difference of prices. The Chair, I hope, may indulge me, and this Association pardon me, if I depart somewhat from the scope of the discussion of the question before me and occupy some of your time in discussing what I deem to be a matter of great moment to Michigan breeders of Shorthorn in connection with the subject of public sales. Michigan breeders of neat cattle rear their stock in the rigors of our climate at a greater cost per head than any of the other States that breed Shorthorns in any considerable numbers, the Province of Canada alone rearing breeding animals at a greater cost than ours. Our animals when reared, however, possess to a wonderful degree the characteristics essential to animals destined for the plains and grazing districts of the far West. They are active and vigorous and grand feeders; a snow squall or blizzard does not demoralize them. They have been used to our Michigan winters from calf-hood. They possess value inherited through our style of breeding in this climate that is not possessed by cattle reared south of 41 degrees of north latitude. We can furnish sires to steer breeders of the great corn districts of Kansas and Nebraska, or the ranche-men of the great plains, that can stand the rigor of their climate. These gentlemen are liberal buyers of breeding stock at fair values, but they seldom come so far East as Michigan. They can only be reached through public sales held at Chicago. Their purchases of Southern cattle at Chicago have not always met their expectations as to hardiness. I fully believe our Michigan cattle would meet their wants. Michigan to-day has within her borders as fine specimens of Shorthorns as can be found in any State in the Union; she also has intelligent and skillful breeders. We ought to take high rank as to the number of our cattle sold and prices realized. We can reach that great and unsatisfied Western market through the medium of public sales held at Chicago. At the recent Fat Stock Show held at Kansas City, the prominent breeders of Shorthorns of Missouri and Kansas resolved, a year in advance, to make small drafts from some of the best animals in each of their herds, and hold a combination sale at the next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, which will be held in Kansas City November next. Their object in doing this is obvious. They desire to advertise fine Shorthorns in general, and their States in particular to the thousands of Western stock men who will be in attendance at that time. Will it not be policy for this Convention in the discussion of this paper on public sales to also discuss the advisability of claiming dates for a public sale of Michigan cattle to be held at Chicago during the coming year, at which we will offer some of our choicest cattle with a view of putting Mibhigan Shorthorn breeders where they belong, and that is near the head of the procession of successful Shorthorn breeders of the country?

Stained Barley.

A correspondent of the *American Cultivator* says there is no greater fraud practiced on farmers than the heavy deduction made by the purchaser of barley, if the grain is a little stained by exposure to the weather during harvest. He remarks:

"Barley is chiefly used for the brewing of beer and for the feeding of stock, and also, when in the shape of malt, for distilling purposes. For feed it is ground, and when so prepared stained barley can not be distinguished in its fattening properties from the brightest articles. It is a mere question of weight. Hogs and cattle do as well and fatten as quickly on stained barley as on that of the brightest samples; and for feeding purposes even if the grain is a little germinated it is but little the worse. Indeed, many farmers and housekeepers, in England and elsewhere, often cause the barley which they are going to feed to horses to grow nearly as much as if it was to be malted. Many believe such feed to be much more wholesome, and for some years past there has been a considerable clamor in England to allow farmers to feed malted grain to their stock, which, on account of the excise laws, could not otherwise be done. So much for feeding barley.

"When barley, however, is to be used for malting it is another matter altogether. For malting purposes it is always treated as follows: It is first soaked in water for about thirty hours, the water being sometimes drawn off and fresh added; the water which comes off the grain is always high colored and has a most disagreeable smell, and any staining of the barley would pass off in this process. The grain is then put in an enclosure in a mass of about thirty inches deep, where it remains at rest until the rootlets begin to sprout and the grain to increase somewhat in heat. It is then removed to the floors and spread abroad in a mass of less and less thickness, until it has grown sufficiently for the maltster's purpose. His object is to make it increase at the root but not at the sprout, which latter is never allowed to appear outside the husk of the grain. The sprout is only allowed to grow to about three-fourths of the length of the grain; it is then thrown on to the kiln and dried by fire heat. It requires to be watched night and day, and as soon as the heat of the floors arrives at a certain degree, it is turned and thrown abroad; this stops the heating, and completes the operation.

"In former years I worked many thousands of bushels of barley annually, and often paid a higher price for plump, slightly stained samples than for bright lots of a thinner quality. The yield and quality of beer is quite as good from a stained as from a bright sample of malt, and such stained samples malt equally well, provided no heating or germination has caused the stain. It therefore really comes to this—that the demand for an almost impossible quality of barley, so far as coloring is concerned, is caused by the purchaser of the barley wishing to reduce the quality to different grades, and thus reduce the general price unfairly.

"For many years I have had to do with two extensive malt houses, and I never saw stained and unstained parcels kept in different lots. All the barley that was fit for malting, and had grown on one kind of land, was put together and worked together. The beer made from stained barley is equally good and keeps equally well as the beer made from the bright samples. Why, therefore, should there be two prices, except for taking an unfair advantage of the farmer?"

The Time to Paint.

The *New England Farmer* asserts that there is no better time to paint buildings than during the pleasant days in winter. Paint spread in cold weather makes a better covering for the wood than if laid on when the wood is hot, and excessively dry, so that the oil is immediately absorbed, leaving the lead or other material used as a chalky substance on the surface ready in a few months to rub off or be washed by rains. It will require a little more paint at a single coat in cold than in warm weather, as the oil will be thickened a little by the cold, but then it will stay where it is put, and a second coat will be less needed.

One advantage in painting now, is the absence of flies and other small insects which, in warm weather, often make freshly laid paint look anything but attractive. If there is snow on the ground to cover the earth, and prevent dust and leaves from being blown into the paint, all the better. In the very coldest weather it may be well to keep the materials in a warm room, as the paint will spread more easily than if cold enough to freeze water. It is a good plan too, as far as may be, to keep on the sunny side of buildings, painting the east sides in the morning, and the west in the afternoon, the north sides may be painted in the middle of pleasant days, and the south side when it would be too cold to work anywhere else.

All the plain, outside painting of a farmer's buildings may just well be done by himself and his ordinary farm help, as by a professional painter, though it might be well to employ one such to do the more difficult portions, and to give advice and oversee the work. Excellent paints now come mixed all ready to spread, so that but little practice will be required for a "green hand" of ordinary ability to become equal to any ordinary farm painting. If owners of buildings would paint them a little oftener, one coat would always be enough to put on at a time. It is the long neglected work that takes up oil at a fearful rate, the wood being full of little checks which absorb like a sponge. A thin coat on the surface of solid wood is equal to a heavier coat half absorbed by air checks. A building pointed with one good coat every third year, will always look well, while the wood will be thoroughly protected. A painted house is warmer than an unpainted one, the paint filling many joints that would let cold winds through.

Oats and Barley.

A correspondent of the *Country Genman* recommends barley as feed for stock, and says:

"Its benefit has long been known in many neighborhoods where it is sown in connection with oats. Feeding it with oats improves the value, and for young stock the mixture is probably not excelled. It is raised as a mixed crop because considerably more can be grown in this way on a given area than when each grain is sown separately. The barley grows and matures in advance of the oats, after which the oats put forward, so that the field at first seems a field of barley and afterward a field of oats, thus getting the growth of two crops in one. One of the advantages is that oats are hardy, while the more rapid growth of the barley gives it the advantage over the other till it is well headed out and begins to ripen.

"In this way the land can be made to produce more, and do it more cheaply, while the grain for feeding it just what is wanted. It is therefore an advantage to the extent that it is required for feed. Unequal ripening is no objection, as the barley, if darkened a little in color by standing beyond the usual time, is equally good for feed, as is also the oat when cut as soon as it will do. Oats and peas are also grown together with an advantage to both grains, if properly managed, the united crop making a larger yield than each grain grown separately. But it does not make such a well proportioned feed, the albuminoids being in excess. Farmers should therefore grow this mixture of oats and barley to the extent it is wanted as feed. Prepare the land as for barley and sow early in the spring, being careful to harvest the crop as soon as the oats will admit it, so as not to have the barley exposed too long to the weather after it has ripened."

Agricultural Items.

The New England *Farmer* believes that the agricultural newspaper is the cheapest thing, according to its worth, which the farmer brings into his house.

The Jersey four-year-old, Mary Anne of St. Lambert's, has just completed her four months' butter test, during which time she gave 417 pounds 2¾ ounces.

The chinch bug has parasites in its alimentary canal which when the bug cannot find suitable food increase very rapidly, preying upon the vitals until it is destroyed.

Seed potatoes should not be put into a barrel which has contained salt. If the potato is at all bruised, enough of the salt will be absorbed from the wood to cause decay.

Mr. Curtis, of the commission appointed by the President to investigate the diseases of swine, reports a good deal less disease among Western swine than was supposed to be present.

A German paper states that the penetration of roots in drain pile, which sometimes occasions much trouble, may be prevented by covering the joints in the vicinity of trees and shrubs (and red clover) with earth in which a little coal tar has been distributed.

"Russian" barley has been condemned by a leading Toronto brewer, who says it takes 12 hours longer than common barley to steep, and that at least forty per cent of it failed to germinate, or "malt" as it is called, which makes it a failure for brewing purposes.

Several reputable physicians and veterinary surgeons, as well as experienced raisers of swine, are firm in their belief that hog cholera is merely dyspepsia, caused by over-feeding. Various forms of the disease are developed, some of which when fatal are called hog cholera.

The Indiana *Farmer* notes that a fine lot of swine which brought top price in the Indianapolis market were 23 in number, 16 months old, and averaged nearly 422 pounds each. The swine were fattened on 600 bushels of soft corn, and previous to fattening and during that process, had the range of a blue grass pasture with plenty of water; and once a week, regularly, a mixture of five parts of salt to one of wood ashes was scattered over their feeding grounds.

What Chicago's Horse Dealers Say.—The unanimous opinion of all the principal dealers in horses in Chicago, who handle some 10,000 horses annually, is that the grade Percheron-Normans are superior to all other draft breeds for city use; that they sell for higher prices than the English draft, Clydesdale, or any other draft horse, and they advise the farmers of the West to breed to the Percheron-Norman stallions if they wish to raise the most desirable horses for the Chicago market.—*Chicago Tribune*. M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., has imported from France and bred in their purity, nearly 1,400 Percheron-Normans 300 of which during the past few months.

In a discussion held by the members of the Elmira Farmers' Club and reported in the *Husbandman*, on the value and use of turnips for cattle, the general conclusion was that as fat-producing feed, turnips are almost without value. Nevertheless, in the economy of feeding, they play an important part. It was said by those who had fed them many years, that they gave increased appetite, and consequent increased thrift, that cattle with moderate allowance of turnips would eat even more grain and fodder than when deprived of the stimulus.

Veterinary.

Navicular Disease.—I have a six year old horse affected with a short tripping gait, wiring in of the heels, wearing away of the toe, wasting of the shoulders, projecting of the limb while standing; he has been that way for 18 months. Subscriber.—Apply Gombault's Caustic Balsam, three applications 12 hours apart, around the coronet of hoof and on the quarters and frog; apply on the shoulders linseed oil and turpentine, mixed, equal parts, thoroughly, once a day for ten days. Ten days thereafter apply on the wasted muscles Gombault's Caustic Balsam; one application. Keep the feet pared low in the quarters; do not shoe for six months.

Cracked Heels.—My horse, coming six years old, has been troubled for a year past with cracks across the heel under the fetlock of right hind foot. Has also some appearances of sweeney in same hip. Have tried all remedies I know of, even to vitriol and blistering. Apply Gombault's Caustic Balsam upon the parts affected, below and above. Make two applications 12 hours apart. Allow the horse a roomy box stall and moderate exercise after the effects of the blisters.

The Poultry Yard.

Paper Poultry Houses.

The greatest novelty in the late Crystal Palace Show, says the *Fancier's Gazette*, of London, was a poultry house and run made, roof, sides, and ends, entirely of the material known as "Willesden paper," excepting the framework; and, strange though it may appear, this appeared to be most comfortable—warm and weather proof. The house itself was seven feet square, and seven feet to the gables. It consisted, in the first place, of a stout frame structure, with gabled roofs, doors, etc., and upon this the paper was fixed. The run was nine feet by seven feet, and covered over with the felt, but the sides were of wire-netting. The cost of the whole, house and run, was announced at 11 gs., (about $60), not by any means dear; or the paper itself can be supplied, so that the framework for it could be made anywhere. This material is announced as waterproof, and rotproof; and the fact that the sides, ends, and roof of the fish market in connection with the late Fisheries Exhibition, and some of the chief covered ways, were made of "Willesden paper," standing the wet and severe weather and thunderstorms during the last spring, would show that it is very suitable for the purpose of poultry houses.

Poultry Notes.

The symptoms of disease in poultry, though not easily discovered by a novice, can be determined at once by those familiar with their appearance. The sharp, hacking cough, pale wattles, discolored excrement, dull and ruffled plumage, are all sure premonitions of what is to come, and warn the careful expert what to do and just when to do it.

A correspondent of the *Poultry Yard* says: "When fowls are kept in confinement as cold weather approaches, gather up a lot of clover heads and fine leaves, say a basketful or two, and put a quantity of it in each compartment. The fowls will have good exercise in scratching this over to find the grass and weed seed, and they will also eat many of the clover heads, which will do them much good. The exercise thus given to the fowls is what they greatly need, and it serves to keep them healthy and hearty, and will in a great measure do away with any tendency to leg or back weakness and will keep the legs bright and clean."

The *Country Gentleman* says: Fowls that are showing signs of roup should be kept confined in warm quarters, and be given stimulating food, with a little pepper tea occasionally. They will then speedily recover. But the cases must be taken at the outset. Fowls should not be exposed to cold, chilly storms, or forced to perch at night in windy places. They are easily affected by sudden changes, some more than others, but all are more or less discomforted by the sudden changes of our northern climate. The fall weather is more detrimental than the late winter and spring changes, for it comes when the fowls are weak from the drain of a previous season, and from moulting.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* who has been experimenting with salt for poultry, says: I have been feeding salt to all my poultry, young and old alike, and closely watching the result. I have fed it in cold mush and hot, in bran and everything else, all the spring and summer, with the following result: The poultry will eat all kinds of salted food in preference to unsalted; they are better in general health; not a louse of any kind in young or old (the first year I have been able to say so), and they are all beginning to moult, many of them laying as though not moulting. Eggs are cheap now, and the hens will be ready for fall laying when the weather is cold and eggs scarce. This may or may not be the result of feeding salt largely to them, but I am compelled to believe this to be so.

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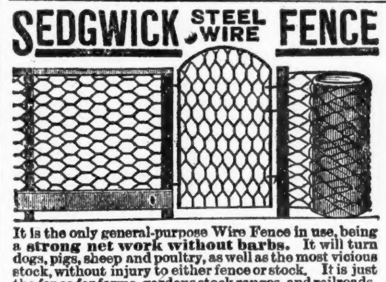
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CHICAGO.

Michigan Central R. R.

Depot foot of Fourth street. Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson ave., and Depot. All trains arrive and depart on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than Detroit time.

Chicago Trains	Leave. going west	Arrive. from west.
New York Limited Ex..	....	§12.35 a m
Mail, via Main & Air line	*6.55 a m	*6.16 p m
Day Express	*9.00 a m	*6.25 p m
Kal. & Three Rivers Ac	*4.00 p m	*11.15 a m
Jackson Express	*5.50 p m	*9.55 a m
Evening Express	†7.55 p m	*8.25 a m
Pacific Express	§9.45 p m	§6.15 a m
GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS.		
Fast Express		§12.35 a m
Day Express	*9.30 a m	*6.25 p m
Grand Rapids Express.	*4.00 p m	*11.45 p m
Night Express	§9.45 p m	*8.25 a m
SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS.		
Bay City & Sag. Exp..	*4.55 p m	*9.50 p m
Marquette & Mackinaw	*8.45 a m	*11.20 p m
Night Express	†10.55 p m	*5.55 a m
TOLEDO TRAINS.		
Cincinnati Express	*8.20 a m	*7.25 p m
St. L. Cin, Clev. and Col	§3.10 p m	§12.05 p m
Cincinnati Express	§6.50 p m	*8.35 a m
Toledo Express	†9.30 p m	§12.35 a m

Canada Division.

Buffalo and Toronto Trains.	Leave. going east.	Arrive. from east.
Atlantic Express	§6.45 a m	§8.50 p m
Mail and Accommodt'n	*9.10 a m	*8.50 p m
Fast Day Express	§12.10 p m	§2.55 p m
New York & Boston Ex	*7.35 p m	....
Limited Express	§12.45 a m	§8.00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sundays. †Except Saturdays. ‡Except Mondays.
CHAS. A. WARREN, City P. & T. Agt. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l P. & T. Agt.,
Dec. 9, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bay City & Saginaw Mail..	*10:50 a m	*8:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp	*3:45 p m	*12:10 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp.	*9:55 p m	*5:00 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp	†3:05 a m	†11:30 p m

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.
*Daily except Sundays †Daily.
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Colum's and Cleve. Express	7 12 am	1 02 pm
Chicago Express	8 52 am	6 42 pm
Adrian, Toledo, Cleveland & Buffalo Express	3 10 pm	7 25 pm
Fayette, Chicago & Cincinnati Express	6 12 pm	10 22 am

The 7 25 p m train will arrive, and the 3 10 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday.
Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

June 10th, 1883.

Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

EAST. Exp.	EAST. Accom'n.	STATIONS.	WEST. Accom'n.	WEST. Exp.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9 00	8 30	L....Marquette....A	5 50	7 00
10 12	9 42	.........Onota......	4 33	5 45
10 37	10 35	.......Au Train.....	4 00	5 18
11 22	11 25	.......Munising.....	3 18	4 33
1 15	1 15	.........Seney.......	1 35	2 38
1 55	2 16	.......McMillan......	12 34	1 55
2 20	2 40	......Dollarville.....	12 10	1 28
2 25	2 50	......Newberry.......	11 50	1 23
5 45	6 15	A.... St. Ignace....I	8 50	10 00
P. M.	A. M.	Via M. C. R. R.	P. M.	P. M.
5 00	6 35	.......Bay City.......	10 05	1 40
7 47	9 22	...Lapeer Junctn..	7 43	11 16
10 20	10 25	....Port Huron....	4 35	7 55
5 38	8 18	.... Saginaw City..	8 50	11 45
8 13	10 45	.........Lansing.......	5 55	9 10
9 35	12 05	.........Jackson......	4 35	7 50
10 15	11 45	.........Detroit.......	5 20	9 10
P. M.	A. M.	Via G. R. & I. R. R.	P. M.	A. M.
4 25	6 10	....Grand Rapids...	11 00	10 20
2 54	4 43	....Howard City....	12 40	11 50
11 20	1 00	....Fort Wayne....	3 15	3 10
6 10	8 05	.........Lansing.......	9 40	8 45
9 25	11 15	.........Detroit.......	6 35	5 45

Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50 a. m. and 9 50 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East.

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth and the Northwest.

Trains daily except Sunday.
D. McCOOL, Gen'l Sup't., Marquette, Mich. FRANK MILLIGAN, Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Marquette, Mich.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard Time, which is 28 minutes slower Detroit time. In effect December 30th, 1883.

	Depart.	Arrive.
*Morning Express	6:50 a m	11:45 a m
*Through Mail	10:30 a m	4:50 p m
*Grand Rapids Express..	4:30 a m	9:50 p m
‡Holly and Saginaw Ex..	8:35 p m	8:00 a m
†Night Express	10:30 p m	5:25 a m

* Daily, Sundays excepted. † Daily. ‡ Daily, Saturdays excepted.

Through Mail has Parlor Car to Grand Haven.
Chicago Express at 8:30 a m has through coaches and Pullman Parlor Day Car to Chicago.
Chicago and Owosso Express at 8:35 p m has through coaches and Pullman Palace Sleepers to Chicago.
Night Express has Wagner Sleeper from Detroit to Grand Rapids.
Sleeping Car berths can be secured at G. T. R'y Ticket Office, 156 Jefferson Ave., and at Depot.
T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.

Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run on Central Standard time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & Indna's. Exp	*9.38 am	*6.48 pm
Ind. and St. Louis Exp.	*3.48 pm	*12.23 pm
Chicago Express	‡10 08 pm	‡6.28 am

☞ Trains leave Fourth Street depot, via Toledo, at *8.45 am; ‡3.35 pm; †9.35 pm.
☞ Trains arrive at Fourth St. Depot from Toledo at *7.50 pm; ‡12.30 pm and ‡1.00 am.
‡ Daily. * Except Sunday. † Except Saturday
Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and Louisville.
City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

Horticultural.

Mistletoe.

The American mistletoe, *Phoradendron Flavescens*, common in many parts of our country, especially in New Jersey, conveys to us a very poor idea of the beauty of the imported variety, *Viscum Album*, and cannot be satisfactorily substituted for it, so just before Christmas-time the English steamers bring over a supply which, this season, was much larger than usual to meet the increasing demand for its use in our holiday decorations.

The Mistletoe is a parasite which fastens its suckers in the bark of the tree on which it lives, drawing its life from the juices until the tree droops and dies. It so closely and firmly unites itself to the bark that it seems to be a part of the tree; its branches grow quite large, and are covered with dull green leaves and white wax-like berries. It is said to grow best on old apple trees, and is made to take root by pressing a berry in a crack of the bark, as the roots run down between the bark and the young wood, where they are fed by the sap.

The hanging of the Mistletoe has been the cause of a great deal of merrymaking, as any one found beneath its branches must submit to being kissed by whoever chooses to take the liberty, and as the branches are usually hung from the center of the ceiling there is consequently considerable dodging by those who do not care to put themselves in the way of such a greeting. A writer in St. Nicholas says "that the origin of this use of the Mistletoe is not known; but that we do know that more than eighteen hundred years ago, when the stars sang together over the manger in Bethlehem, and wise men brought gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh to a young Child in the peasant mother's arms, England was a chill, mist-covered island, inhabited only by savages who wore garments of skins and lived in huts of mud and stone. Among these savage Britons there were pagan priests called Druids. These priests were a mysterious folk, who lived in dense woods far away from other men, and who, in the gloomy solitudes of the forest, performed strange secret ceremonies. The 'sacred groves,' as they were called, were of oak, for the oak was a divine tree according to their religion. Within these sacred groves, the priests, it is recorded in history, offered their sacrifices, and in some manner not now known employed the Mistletoe. But all Mistletoe was not sacred to the Druids. They would have none but that which clung to the trunk and was nourished by the sap of the divine oak. To them the apple-tree Mistletoe, which England uses so freely now in her holiday festivities, would be a worthless and common thing.

"When, in later centuries, England was taught the Christian religion by priests who went thither from Rome, the people, though professing a belief in Christ, retained many of their heathen rites and customs, changed from their original meaning and purpose. At any rate, from the Druids has come the modern use of the Mistletoe-bough, strangely preserved in festivities which commemorate the birth of Him whose pure worship destroys all heathen superstitions.

"There is the story of an Englishman who was so attached to the Christmas customs of his country that when he removed his home to California he carried with him some of the Mistletoe and set it upon apple trees. But the transplanted parasite did not seem to care for the apple trees of America when it could have richer food, so it left these and fastened itself to the wild plum tree, which grew profusely in that region. So strong did the Mistletoe become in that fruitful climate that it finally sucked out the life-sap of all the wild plum trees in that vicinity, and the failure of the plum harvest, upon which a tribe of debased Indians called Diggers had always depended for a living, caused famine, distress and death among them."

Most of the Mistletoe used in London and New York is said to be grown in the apple orchards of Normandy, and this writer, in describing the curious harvest, says: "Before Christmas, and when the apples have been gathered and carried to the cider-presses or stowed away in cellars, all the peasant children from the neighborhood and poor people from the towns, come out to the Mistletoe gathering. They are hired by the farmers for a few cents a day, and they gladly come with huge baskets and little donkey carts, not much larger than wheelbarrows. These are piled so high with the harvested parasite that they look like miniature hay carts going home to the farmer's barn.

"The Mistletoe is in so much demand in English markets that the French farmers find it profitable to encourage its growth, even though the parasite kills the apple-tree at last. So enough is left at every harvest to increase and multiply itself for the next year. It clings like drowning men to a wreck, so that sometimes, in tearing it away, the branch to which it has fastened itself is riven from the tree, and some of the masses of foliage are so large as to be more than one person can manage to hang from the ceiling of a room. After the Mistletoe is gathered it is tightly packed into great wooden crates, like hen-coops, and sent by steamer to England. From England a portion of it goes to America, where thousands of English families, in the home of their adoption, can eat and drink their hearty Christmas cheer beneath the familiar Druidical shadows."—*Ladies' Floral Cabinet.*

Trimming Peach Trees.

While all agree that peach trees should be trimmed, there is a great difference of opinion as to when the work should be done, there being advocates for trimming in nearly every month in the year. While some are strong advocates of early autumn as the best time, others as strongly advocate early spring, and yet others believe that midsummer is of all others the best time. The fact is, some men will trim at any season and raise good crops of peaches, while others, whatever month they may trim, will fail to get a crop of fruit. Our climate is too cold and changeable for the peach to be hardy and healthy when brought under forced cultivation. Such being the case, if trimming at any particular season will assist to ripen the wood, and mature the buds so they will better endure the sudden changes, it would seem to be desirable to trim at such season.

Advocates of summer trimming, or clipping, assert than a tree trimmed when it is making a rapid growth in July, if the ends of the twigs be cut off, the wood will harden and mature so as to pass safely through the winter, but observation does not warrant such conclusion. A peach tree that is trimmed at a season of the year when it is growing rapidly, while the wood may harden, the buds, most of them, are forced out, and the result is a late growth of numerous twigs that have not time to ripen the wood or mature the buds sufficient to endure the sudden changes of autumn and winter,

Those who advocate clipping a tree in the autumn just before cool weather checks the growth, contend that by letting the sun and air more directly on that portion of the new growth that is left, the wood ripens better, and that the buds are more likely to become sufficiently matured to pass safely through the winter. This would seem to be a very reasonable theory; but we have noticed that some of the most successful peach growers practice trimming or clipping their trees in the latter part of winter, or in the opening spring, claiming that the object of trimming is to relieve the tree of all dead or diseased wood, rather than for the purpose of ripening the wood, and that to secure ripe wood and mature buds it is better to rely on a moderate growth than trimming at any season of the year. This seems to be a very reasonable claim, but is it not probable that while a moderate growth may do more to ripen the wood than the time of trimming, that there is a season when to trim would assist in hardening the tree? The subject is one that should be thoroughly investigated, that a correct conclusion may be arrived at.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

The Farmers' Small Fruit Garden.

At the annual winter meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, a paper was read by J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, a brief resume of which we take from the columns of the *New England Farmer:*

Mr. Hale's aim was to show how easily any farmer could supply his family with an abundance of all the small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and grapes. Grapes he has found could be most successfully grown upon a trellis of posts and two wires stretched along the border of the garden, and serving the double purpose of trellis and line fence. Fair crops of fruit can be grown by any farmer by only ordinary farm culture, while extra care will give extra results. The value of fruits is but just beginning to be fully appreciated. Many are learning that a dollar's worth of fruit will often save two dollars in doctor's bills. Fruit, either fresh or canned, is largely displacing pastry on the tables of our best families, the former being more wholesome and more easily procured and served. In his own family, which is not a very large one, from eight to ten quarts of fruit is consumed daily during its season, and with such a variety as is now within reach of all, the season can be a pretty long one. Any soil that will produce ordinary farm crops will produce the small fruits. It is well to work the land deeply by the use of a subsoil plow, and it should be made reasonably fertile by the use of manure or fertilizer. A quarter of an acre well tilled will yield a bountiful supply of all the small fruits for summer use, and a surplus to can for winter. Make the soil fine and mellow by repeated harrowing, but nitrogenous manures are to be used sparingly. Strawberries are best set in spring, and the other berries in the fall, but it is better to set as soon as ready, than to wait six months for the best season. Set in rows wide enough to admit of horse cultivation to save hand labor. For strawberries prepare narrow rows or hills with runners closely cut, but matted beds give good fruit in abundance, though not as large. By selecting early and late varieties the season will last six weeks. Pistilate varieties give largest berries, but more skill is required in their cultivation. From his own experience he was quite sure that the choice of staminate varieties for fertilizing pistilates may affect the size, quality, texture, color and shape of the fruit. By setting Crescent seedlings near some coxcomb shaped variety he had produced Crescents of ill shaped form. The Charles Downing and Wilson are excellent staminate varieties for use with pistilates such as Crescent and Manchester. The land should be cultivated frequently all summer and a mulch spread on the plants after the ground freezes. This should not be removed in spring, but after the crop is removed may be burned on the ground, together with the leaves of the plants after mowing them off. Raspberries do well set in hills or rows. If in hedge rows they should be confined to a foot of space and all suckers kept cut out. If in hills, not more than three or four canes must be allowed to stand to fruit. Favored pinching in to get strong branching canes with abundant fruiting wood. Deep cultivation is to be avoided, as it breaks the roots and induces the growth of suckers, which must be treated as weeds. He prefers to let old wood remain till spring, as it is a practical support and protection to the new canes in winter. Plantations may be kept vigorous from four to eight years. Blackberries require similar treatment to raspberries. Currants are best set in autumn, but like all the other small fruits may be set almost any time with suitable care in their handling and culture. The rule for grapes is clean culture and close pruning. Fifteen pounds is enough fruit for a closely pruned vine to bear.

From Weeks & Potter, Wholesale Druggists and Importers, Boston.

"**Mr. F. W. Kinsman: We must have** some more Adamson's Balsam, for they do say it is the best thing out. Please send us ten gross immediately by freight."

Yours very respectfully,
WEEKS & POTTER.

Pears for Light Soils.

Chas. M. Hovey, in the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, in answer to a correspondent's query, says that the pear does best on a strong soil, but like many other trees it seems to adapt itself to various soils, and to flourish in great perfection in those quite light, when the conditions are favorable. In fact, the soil appears sometimes to be of secondary consideration, for we have seen the very finest specimens produced on soils that appeared wholly unfavorable to its growth. These were, however, mostly from garden culture, where deep trenching, manuring, etc., had converted the naturally light, sandy soil into a deep, rich one, and not from large plantations of trees where such preparations had not, and could not be, only at great expense, carried out.

Hence the pear tree growing best on a good strong soil, it might naturally appear that there should be but very little difference as to the kinds, for if the tree is not placed in conditions favorable to its growth, the fruit would not be produced in its greatest perfection. This, however, is not exactly the case. Some peculiarity of the variety, rendering it more susceptible to atmospheric or other causes, prevents the full development of the fruit. A strong rich soil, if naturally too moist, would not produce fine fruit, unless properly underdrained; and a soil light and sandy would require watering in ordinarily dry seasons to perfect the crop. The principal exceptions are some of the smaller and earlier pears, which do not seem to require the continued sustenance of the later varieties, and though not up to their full standard of size, perfect a good crop.

A clay and gravel subsoil is what the pear likes, but the surface should also be a good substantial loam, and if the former by trenching, in garden culture, or subsoiling in large plantations can be so loosened, but not brought to the surface, it becomes a reservoir for moisture in dry seasons, and comes nearest to the best natural conditions of successful pear culture.

We have planted our collection of pear trees in every variety of soil from almost clay to a very light sandy one, and have been somewhat surprised at the results.

In what might be called dry seasons, those planted on the heavy soil produced much finer specimens than in a wet one. In the latter the pears were liable to spots and rust, while in the former they were smooth and high colored. Those on the lighter soil were not so large in dry seasons, but they were generally of uniform appearance and quality. Of course in each case the ground was well prepared and trenched two feet deep when the trees were planted.

In grafting such varieties as the Vicar of Winkfield, one thing should be observed; not to graft with very weak growing varieties; taking rather the moderate or more robust growing sorts; it has been thought that weak growing varieties would be greatly benefitted by grafting on the strongest kinds, but this is a mistake; the rush of sap is too great, and these weak growing kinds suffer from plethora. We once grafted the Dana's Hovey on the Vicar, thinking to obtain a large tree in a short time and larger fruit, but they have failed to make any vigorous growth up to this time.

My advice would be to regraft with any of the earlier or medium season pears, such as Rostiezer, Bartlett, Sheldon, Clapp's Favorite, Belle Lucrative, and similar sorts. The later and larger fruits, requiring a good supply of moisture through the entire season, would not be so likely to give a satisfactory crop of good fruit. The Lawrence, one of our best early winter pears, I have found to be one of the best on our lighter soil, and Paradise of Autumn, a fine pear, not near so well known as it should be, has produced very fine specimens, coloring up of a richer russet than those grown on heavier loams.

But in all cases, no thoroughly reliable results can be assured only by good depth of the soil, liberal manuring and careful cultivation. Under any other circumstances, though the crop may be abundant, the fruit will be inferior in size, and will fail to command prices which will compensate for the cost and labor of production.

The Prairie Poppies.

In many places around Denver, Colorado, from the middle of May until the frost comes late in the fall, the plains are white with the prairie poppies, called "the pride of the plains." They are a species of the cactus—very large, pure snow white, attractive, pleasing to the eye, and with their needleworked armor, capable of protecting themselves. It is said that one seed will produce a hundred flowers and a thousand seeds in one season.

They appear to thrive the best on high, dry soil, growing in clusters of three or four stalks in a bunch, or cluster, and from three to four feet high. When once securely rooted they spring up annually from the roots, and require no further seeding, and if they could be induced to grow in our climate, they would prove an attractive and charming flower for our cemeteries, lake sides, road sides, drive ways, etc.

They are called by many "the valise flowers" for just before they bloom their large snow white leaves are by nature carefully folded up and packed away in a sort of valise, and by opening one with a knife and pulling out the leaves, it reminds you much of pulling your linen out of your valise. The seeds can be secured in Denver from the first to the middle of October.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Winter Care of Grape Vines.

It is a very easy matter to give grape vines a little protection in the winter, which will be of material service to them the coming season. Of course, the few very hardy varieties will get along without any special care or protection, but it will pay to help them a little, when it can be so easily done. Where one has but a few vines, and especially young ones of one or two canes, they should be neatly enclosed in straw and snugly tied up. If they are too large for that treatment and have been trellised, take them from the frame and lay them on the ground. If you have any coarse litter, straw or vines, throw it over them as they lie on the ground, and lay a board or two over the litter to keep it in place. If you have no litter, lay the vines on the ground and weight them. This will keep them from the action of the severe winter winds which, more than the freezing, do the mischief. It is such an easy thing to do, and pays so well in increased productiveness, that we wonder that it is not more generally practiced by all who have vines.—*Fruit Recorder.*

Horticultural Notes.

THE Germantown *Telegraph* says that a correspondent several years ago advocated dressing the ground under pear trees with salt, as a remedy for the cracking of the fruit, and commends the idea, saying it can do no harm, unless applied too profusely, and is attended with little cost or labor.

MEMBERS of the Illinois Horticultural Society denounce the practice of ringing orchard trees to produce early bearing, except in thickly planted orchards, where the final intention is to take out alternate trees. In this case the trees to come out may be profitably forced into early bearing.

THE New England *Farmer* says that over 500 acres of celery are grown within ten miles of Boston, whereas fifty years ago two or three gardeners raised a quarter of an acre each. The same journal states that Michigan celery is not so good as that grown in Massachusetts, but it "answers to supply a short market."

THE Massachusetts *Ploughman* strongly recommends the making of a mound of fresh earth about the trunks of young orchard trees to prevent the ravages of mice, saying that mice will not work in direct contact with the snow, but always prefer to conduct their depredations under cover of grass or other litter.

THE *Revue Horticole* says that a new variety of celery has been obtained by a French gardener, the merit of which is that the heart, or center, is naturally white, and no blanching is required. This White Celery, as it is called, is very good, tender, savory, vigorous and relatively early, also handsome in appearance, says the *Revue.*

THE Illinois Horticultural Society decided that sheep are a good thing in the orchard if properly managed. The sheep must be taken out as soon as the feed gets short, and they must be taken out in early autumn and not turned in until feed is good in the spring. Their pasturing and tramping lessen the damage from insects.

SAYS a Kentucky fruit grower: "I have cultivated strawberries too long to swear by them. They are the creatures of seasons, and change to a great extent with them, and the varieties die out sooner than any other fruit. What may be magnificent fruits this year, in five years hence will be worthless, and new varieties will take their place."

STATE Pomologist P. M. Augur, of Connecticut, who plants peach orchards extensively, says manuring with potash in some of its forms seems to prove an antidote to the yellows, and helps the growth of trees. He thinks rather poor land is to be preferred for the peach, as rich soil forces a growth that is killed in winter. He would withhold cultivation late in the season to prevent late growth. He finds seedlings no hardier to withstand climate or disease than budded trees, while the latter, if well selected, give greatly superior fruit.

THE owner of 80,000 sheep on Santa Rosa Island has prepared for them a bath for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease which is made as follows: He had a ditch dug eight feet in depth, a little over one foot in width, and 100 feet long. In this he put 600 gallons of water, 200 pounds of sulphur, 100 pounds of lime and six pounds of soda, all of which is heated to 130 degrees. The goats lead the sheep into a corral or trap at one end, and the animals are compelled to swim through to the further end, thus securing a bath and taking their medicine at one and the same time.

AN Ohio farmer has successfully raised squashes after the following fashion: In spring manure a piece of ground extra good through what will be your potato patch; this should be near in the middle. When the time comes for planting squash seeds make a row of hills on this ground previously prepared, planting the seeds between the hills of potatoes. The first potatoes dug should be those adjoining the squash row; this will allow the squash vines room to run without being further disturbed. Where he has followed this plan he has never had a vine injured by the squash bug, and, further he gets two good crops off the land.

Cadillac, Nov. 9, 1883.

Dr. Pengelly:

I am canvassing in Cadillac, and hear a great deal about your medicine. I enclose pay for two bottles of your pile remedy. Please send a once. Many think Zoa-Phora has almost done miracles for them. I hear of none who are dissatisfied with it.

Yours,
Mrs. O. Hollister.

Apiarian.

The Productiveness of Bees.

We have often been asked the question as to how much honey a full stock of bees will gather in one season—to which we must say there are many conditions to be considered. First, is the season; second, the size of the swarm or stock of bees to perform the labor. As to the season, we will allow it to be a good one, such as we could desire under ordinary circumstances; and of course if the season is propitious you should do all you could in providing pasture for your bees to work on, such as alsike and sweet clover, as well, also, that of buckwheat, that the bees may have a rich harvest. Now, as to the size of the swarm, we will suppose you have, say a full stock of 20,000, which we think will be at least a good stock. Now, all things being equal, as above stated, and the beemaster fully up to his profession, we are safe in stating that 200 pounds of nice comb honey could be procured from such a stock; for be it remembered that if the honey is taken from the bees in the combs you have subjected them to building the combs at least four different times, at much expense of honey. In other words, permit me to tell you, dear reader, that it requires twenty-five pounds of honey for the bees to manufacture one and a-quarter pounds of nice combs from. Knowing, as we do, this to be a fact, and also that it requires about three-quarters of a pound of nice combs to hold, say, fifty pounds of honey, this would cause the bees to consume in the construction of the surplus combs seventy-five pounds of honey to hold the two hundred pounds of surplus thus taken in one season. But let us go a little farther, and see how much better could we do if we were to use our best judgment in the management of bees now under the new and more approved mode of management. In this connection we will suggest, first, that a first-class, movable frame hive is one and perhaps the greatest consideration, such as shall be easy of access, and at the same time allow the beekeeper to see each and every sheet of brood without having to remove any surplus sections or boxes before knowing the exact condition of his bees. Then, again, we are very sure that if one of the best honey extractors was used in procuring the honey so that the combs could be returned back to the bees for refilling, instead of cutting out the honey in the combs, we could procure at least four times more honey than can be taken by the old process. It is no uncommon thing now to see and hear of 800 to 1000 pounds of nice extracted honey being taken from a single stock in one season. The report of last year (1882) shows conclusively that as yet the limit of how much a good stock of bees can gather and store of surplus honey when the combs are furnished them has not yet been reached. It was thought a very uncommon thing last fall, when we reported at the North American Beekeepers' Convention that we had taken 718 pounds of nice extracted honey from a single stock of bees, and now that the fall flowers will soon open their thousands of honey cups for the little pets (the bees) we anticipate a lively time for the fall harvest, having thousands of them located in various parts of the country as well as various States, so that failure shall be almost beyond a possible event. Wishing all good success in this, one of Nature's most beautiful sciences, we say good bye for the present.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Living witnesses certify to the efficacy of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Ask your neighbor. 100 doses $1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is designed to meet the wants of a large portion of our people who are either too poor to employ a physician, or are too far removed to easily call one, and a still larger class who are not sick enough to require medical advice, and yet are out of sorts and need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the machinery of their bodies so it will do its duty willingly. No other article takes hold of the system and hits exactly the spot like

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It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to all renewed life and energy.

My friend, you need not take our word. Ask your neighbor, who has just taken one bottle. He will tell you that "It's the best dollar I ever invested."

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 19, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Dear Sirs—Although greatly prejudiced against patent medicines in general, I was induced, from the excellent reports I had heard of your Sarsaparilla, to try a bottle, last December, for dyspepsia and general prostration, and I have received very gratifying results from its use. I am now using the second bottle, and consider it a very valuable remedy for indigestion and its attendant troubles.

Yours truly,
F. C. CHURCHILL,
(Firm of Carter & Churchill.)

☞ A gentleman who has been suffering from the *Debility* and *Languor* peculiar to this season, says: "HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is putting new life right into me. I have gained ten pounds since I began to take it." Has taken two bottles.

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It alleviates even the most desperate cases of pulmonary diseases, and affords to the patient a last and the only chance for restoration to health.
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It expels the mucus from the throat and the air passages of the head, and cleanses the mucous membrane.
It allays inflammation, puts a stop to tickling in the throat and coughing, and enables the patient to rest.
It heals sore throat, reduces the swollen tonsils, and restores natural tone to the affected vocal cords.
It soothes to natural and refreshing slumber, during which Nature regains strength to combat disease.
It clears out and heals diseased air cells in the lungs, and helps Nature to repair the waste made by the corrosion of pulmonary disease.
It puts a stop to the cankerous decay of Catarrh.

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Because it is a scientifically ordered compound, of great potency, the product of years of study, observation, and experience in the treatment of throat and lung diseases.
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It is popularly known to be a medicine that has cured laryngeal, bronchial, and pulmonary affections where all others had failed.
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It has held the first-place in popular estimation for nearly half a century in this country, and is more and more highly appreciated, year after year, both at home and abroad.
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It is everywhere recommended by reputable druggists, who know, from conversations with their patrons, and from their own experience, how almost magical are its effects for good.
It is regularly prescribed by many physicians of the best standing, and is recommended by Professors of Medical Colleges, to their students, as invaluable for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed the eighth day of July, in the year 1879, executed by Eliza Ann Brown, of Northville, Wayne County, State of Michigan, to Ellery A. Brownell, of Hadley, Lapeer County, State of Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in liber 154 of Mortgages, on page 106, on the ninth day of July in the year 1879, at 10:40 o'clock A. M. And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage under the terms thereof, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-nine and 6-100 dollars, of which twenty-six and 31-100 dollars is the taxes paid by the mortgagee and interest thereon, which by the terms of this mortgage constitutes part of the amount due, and of which nine and 25-100 dollars is the insurance and interest thereon, which by the terms of the mortgage constitutes part of the amount due, and the further sum of fifty dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage; and whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes of the State of Michigan, in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the east door of the City Hall in the city of Detroit, in said County of Wayne, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1884, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land in the town of Plymouth, Wayne County, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of section three (3), town one (1), south of range eight (8) east, running thence easterly on the base line sixteen and one-half rods, thence southerly parallel with the west line of said section three, thirty rods and fifteen feet, thence westerly parallel with the base-line sixteen and one-half rods to the west line of said section three, thence northerly on said west line of said section three thirty rods and fifteen feet to the place of begirning, containing five acres more or less; also that other piece of land described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the above described tract, thence southerly along the east line of said tract thirty rods and fifteen feet, thence easterly parallel with the base-line to the land formerly owned by E. Hurd, thence northerly parallel with said west line to the centre of the highway or base line, thence easterly along the centre of the highway to the place of beginning, containing one acre more or less.

ELLERY A. BROWNELL, Mortgagee.
Dated Detroit, Oct. 18th, 1883.

MORTGAGE SALE.—On the 12th day of June 1875, Patrick McInerney and Anne McInerney gave to Wayne County Savings Bank a mortgage on lots number 273 and 274 of Crane and Wesson's section of the Jones or Loignon farm, so-called, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. Said morgage was recorded in the Register's office of the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in liber 119 of mortgages, on page 6, on the 14th day of June, 1875. It was assigned on the 7th day of November, 1883, by said Wayne County Savings Bank to Richard Cahalan, the undersigned. There is now due on it $158 13. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, I shall on the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, sell said premises at public vendue, at the west front door of the City Hall, on Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan, the place for holding the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated.

Dated December 18, 1883.

RICHARD CAHALAN,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

ATKINSON & ATKINSON,
Attorneys for Richard Cahalan.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed by Martha S. Denton to Rebecca Henriques, both of Ann Arbor, Michigan, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in liber 84 of Mortgages, on page 111, and assigned to Edward D. Kinne on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1876, which assignment is recorded in the office aforesaid, in liber 13 of assignments of mortgages, on page 229, and by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or the note accompanying the same, and there being now claimed to be due on said note and mortgage the sum of one thousand, four hundred and thirty-five dollars ($1,435): Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed on FRIDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1884, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the east front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, (said City Hall being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County) of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with reasonable costs and expenses; which premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, and known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Lot number one hundred and five (105) north of Fort Street, Lambert Beaubien farm, Detroit, according to the recorded plat thereof.

EDWARD D. KINNE, Assignee.
Dated December 3d, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, 1883, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne at the suit of Jane Murphy, plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Aloysius F. Bleyenbergh, defendant, for the sum of five hundred and thirty-one and 7-100 dollars ($531 7-100), which writ was returnable on the 4th day of December, 1883.

ATKINSON & ATKINSON,
d11-7t Plaintiff's Attorneys

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Whose **debility, exhausted powers,** premature **decay** and failure to perform **life's duties** properly are caused by excesses, errors of youth, etc., will find a perfect and lasting restoration to **robust health** and **vigorous manhood** in **THE MARSTON BOLUS.** Neither stomach drugging nor instruments. This treatment of **Nervous Debility** and **Physical Decay** is uniformly successful because based on perfect diagnosis, **new and direct methods** and **absolute thoroughness.** Full information and Treatise free. Address Consulting Physician of

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—AND—
State Journal of Agriculture.

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P. B. BROMFIELD,
Manager of Eastern Office,
150 Nassau St., New York.

The Michigan Farmer
—AND—
State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 122,176 bu. against 98,112 bu. the previous week, and 117,890 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883, and the shipments were 62,051 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 472,157 bu., against 422,270 last week, and 579,578 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 29 was 35,507,400 bu, against 35,431,259 the previous week, and 21,168,017 bu at corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 76,141 bu. The export clearances for Europe for week ending December 29 were 340,470 bu., against 686,496 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 5,677,349 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882.

The market ruled quiet all week, and trading very light, only 95 carloads of cash wheat and 275,000 bu. of futures being sold. The only thing that sustained prices was favorable reports from other points, which finally caused a slight appreciation in values on Saturday. Yester day the market closed firm at same rates as on Saturday, other markets generally showing a slight advance.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from December 15th to January 7th:

	No. 1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 3 white.	No. 2 red.	No. 3 red.
Dec 15......	1 03¾	95	85	1 03½	..
" 17......	1 04¾	95¾	..	1 04½	..
" 18......	1 04¾	96	85	1 05	90
" 19......	1 05	96	..	1 05	90¼
" 20......	1 05	96½	..	1 05	90
" 21......	1 04¼	..	..	1 04½	..
" 22......	1 04	96½	..	1 04	..
" 24......	....	..	..	....	..
" 25......	....	..	..	....	..
" 26......	....	..	..	....	..
" 27......	1 04	96	..	1 03¼	..
" 28......	1 03¼	95¼	..	1 02¾	..
" 29......	1 02½	94¾	..	1 01¾	..
" 30......	....	..	..	....	..
Jan. 2......	1 01	93	..	1 00½	86
" 3......	1 02	93¾	..	1 03	..
" 4......	1 02½	94¾	..	1 02¾	..
" 5......	1 03	..	..	1 02½	86
" 7......	1 03	94½	..	1 02¾	..

Trading in futures was very light, no one seeming willing to take hold at any price. On the other hand sellers were not anxious to do business at present values. The following table shows the closing prices of the various deals during the week:

	Jan.	Feb.	March
Tuesday....................	....	....	....
Wednesday..................	1 01¼	1 03	1 05
Thursday...................	1 02	1 04	1 05
Friday.....................	1 02⅛	1 04⅛	1 06
Saturday...................	....	1 03⅞	1 05¾
Monday.....................	1 03	1 04	1 06

The amount of wheat in sight, and the large stocks known to be held in this country and abroad, keep this grain down to a range of prices that is very unsatisfactory both to producers and those who are handling it. There is no life in the trade, and dealers are unable to satisfy themselves what the final outcome will be. At the moment there is little demand for wheat except for local consumption, and exports average about one-third what they did at this date last season. The following table gives the total amount of wheat in sight, including the visible supply in this country and Canada, and the amount on passage for Great Britain and the continent of Europe, as compared with last season:

	1883. Wheat, bu.
U. S. and Canada east of the "Rockies"	35,431,259
On passage for United Kingdom.......	17,360,000
On passage for Continent of Europe....	2,632,100
Total, December 22, 1883................	55,423,259
Previous week..........................	54,702,221
Total, December 23, 1882................	44,628,537

The receipts of wheat in Great Britain from all countries are decreasing, and it is said but little more can be looked for from Russia or India. In the former country the yield of the last crop is now placed at 22 per cent under an average.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	Jan. 7. per cental.	Dec. 29. per cental.
Flour, extra State.......	12s. 0 d.	12s. 0 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white.....	8s. 7 d.	8s. 7 d.
do Spring No 2 '82..	8s. 4 d.	8s. 4 d.
do do do new	8s. 4 d.	8s. 3 d.
do Western 1882....	8s. 7 d.	8s. 9 d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 74,287 bu, and the shipments were 55,827 bu. The visible supply in the country on Dec. 29 amounted to 9,695,044 bu. against 9,164,258 bu the previous week, and 9,104,137 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 530,786 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 393,768 bu., against 638,610 the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 4,633,224 bu., against 2,110,462 bu. for the corresponding period in 1882. The stocks now held in this city amount to 73,211 bu., against 64,462 bu. last week, and 14,582 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Two years ago the visible supply at this date amounted to 16,861,136 bu., or 7,166,092 bu. more than at present. The market has ruled quiet and steady, and No. 2 is now quoted at 54½c, new mixed at 52c per bu. Receipts for the past week have been large for the season. At Chicago the market has fluctuated considerably during the week, but closed only a shade below last week's figures on spot and futures. No. 2 spot is selling there at 57¼c, January delivery at 57⅛c, February at 57c and May at 60½c. The Toledo market is quoted dull but firm, at 54½c for No. 2 spot or January, and 59½c bid for May. The Liverpool market is reported steady at 5s. 5d. per cental for old mixed, and 5s. 4d. for new do., the same rates that were ruling a week ago.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 10,289 bu., and the shipments were 2,617 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 29 was 6,229,342 bu., against 4,423,379 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city Saturday amounted to 64,804 bu., against 68,304 bu. the previous week, and 17,131 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 32,071 bu. Oats are quiet and slightly lower than a week ago, No. 2 mixed selling at 34½c, and No. 2 white at 36c. Receipts are light, and any increase in the demand would be apt to advance prices. Street prices are 28@33c per bu. At Chicago the market is quoted steady, with prices better than last week. Cash No. 2 mixed are selling there at 33½c per bu., and in futures January delivery is quoted at 33½c, February at 34c, March at 34½c, and May at 38½c. The Toledo market is quoted firm at 34½c for No. 2 mixed spot and January delivery. For May delivery 38½c is asked. The New York market is steady, and some grades are higher owing to a stronger feeling in the future of corn. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 40½@40¾c; No. 1 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 41¾@42c; No. 1 white, 44c; Western white, 41@44c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The offerings of butter continue to be largely of the lower grades, mostly repacked crocks and larger packages, and dealers are loaded up with it so as to discourage them and demoralize the market. Very little choice is being received by the trade, and is taken at good prices as soon as offered. Receivers are quoting 20c for good fair butter, and on the street farmers receive 18@20c for anything devoid of a positively bad flavor and of recent make. There are butter-makers all over the State who are getting from 30@35c ℔ lb. for all they can send in, and as this goes at once to the consumer or to the retail grocer, it cuts no figure in the receipts. It looks as if a difference of 10@15c ℔ lb. would be an inducement to buttermakers to make a better article. The wheat grower will do a great deal to secure a crop that will pay him 5c per bu. better than others are receiving, but 10c ℔ lb. on butter does not seem to be a large enough bonus to induce him to secure better facilities and give more attention to the making of good butter. Think of the enormous loss to the State at large when the bulk of its butter is selling at from two-thirds to three-quarters the price it should bring! The Chicago market is in about the same condition as our own, choice butter scarce and firm, while the lower grades are weak and neglected. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 35@36c; fair to choice do, 28@32c; choice dairy, 23@24c; fair to good do, 18@21c; common grades, 14@16c; packing stock 10@10½c. The New York market is higher and the tendency is upward on all the choice grades. The stocks held are not large, and dealers are quite firm in asking outside figures. Quotations on State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 36@37c; choice do, 33@35c; prime do, 30@33c; fair to good do, 25@28c; ordinary do, 19@22c best tubs and pails, 30c, fine do, 28@29c good do, 22@25c; and fair do, 18@20c ℔ lb. Quotations on western stock are as follows:

Western imitation creamery, choice....	24	@25
Western do, good to prime..........	22	@23
Western do, ordinary to fair..........	18	@20
Western dairy, best..................	22	@23
Western dairy, good.................	19	@21
Western dairy, ordinary.............	15	@18
Western factory, best current make....	18	@19
Western factory, fair to good.........	13	@17
Western factory, ordinary............	9	@12

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Dec. 29 were 163,614 lbs., against 348,803 lbs. the previous week, and 642,061 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1882 were 976,631 lbs.

Cheese is steady and unchanged in our local market, and quotations on State stock range from 14½@15c ℔ lb. on full cream State of first quality, and 13½@14c on second. Good skims are selling at 10c ℔ lb. The Chicago market is quiet and firm, with only light stocks. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, ℔ lb., 12½@13c; full cream flats 13c; flats slightly skimmed, 8½@9½c; common to fair skims, 7½@8c; low grades, 2@5c; Young America, 13½@14c ℔ lb. The New York market is quoted slightly higher for fancy stock, and all grades held with considerable firmness. Exporters are buying more freely even at advanced cost, the result of higher prices abroad. Quotations in that market are as follows:

State factory, fancy......................	13	@13½
State factory, prime.....................	12	@12½
State factory, fair to good...............	10	@12¼
Ohio flats, fancy.........................	12	@12½
Ohio flats, good to prime..................	10	@11¾
Ohio flats, fair..........................	8½	@ 9½
Ohio flats, ordinary......................	5	@ 7
Factory skims, choice.....................	8½	@ 9½
Factory skims, good......................	5½	@ 8
Factory skims, fair......................	4½	@ 5½

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 65s per cwt., an advance of 2s. 6d. per cwt. since our last report. The outlook for cheese is very encouraging, and 1883 can be set down by cheese-makers as an unusually prosperous year for them.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 19,269 boxes against 19,678 boxes the previous week, and 17,457 boxes the corresponding week in 1882. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Dec. 29 foot up 1,588,746 lbs., against 1,591,358 lbs. the previous week, and 1,365,363 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 1,693,407 lbs.

A scheme is on foot, according to the Ann Arbor Register, to build a railroad line from Dexter to Charlotte, giving the Michigan Central the shortest route between Detroit and Grand Rapids. It is said that one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars have already been pledged toward constructing the line.

PORK AND HOGS.

Pork products show decided firmness this week, the result to a certain extent of lessened receipts of hogs at principal points and a good demand. In this market dressed hogs are selling at $6 75@7 00 ℔ hundred to packers, while retailers are paying $7 00@7 25. These prices rule on the street from farmers' wagons. With mess pork at $15 25 ℔ bbl., it is yet too low to afford packers much of a margin. It looks, therefore, as if pork and lard would have to appreciate in price. It is well to remember, however, that the sudden falling off in receipts at most packing points the past week was largely the result of the intense cold weather, and that the receipts may, and probably will, increase as the weather moderates. It will be noted that live hogs are higher than a week ago at Chicago, Buffalo and New York as well as in this market. The advance here is from 10@15c ℔ cwt. The aggregate packing at the principal points from November 1 to January 2 shows a decrease this season as compared with last, as will be seen by the following table.

	1883–4	1882–3.
Chicago........................	1,465,000	1,500,000
Kansas City....................	254,059	233,336
Cincinnati.....................	301,000	300,000
St. Louis......................	200,000	207,000
Indianapolis...................	181,700	183,000
Milwaukee......................	185,000	197,000
Louisville.....................	142,000	118,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.............	91,618	86,965
Totals..................	2,760,377	2,825,301

It must always be remembered, in comparing this season with last, that the hog crop in 1882 was a decidedly short one.

Reports from 860 points in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Dakota were received in answer to three questions. To the first, "What proportion of fat hogs have gone forward?" 71 points reported ⅛@¼,537 points ½@¾, and 252 points all. In reply to the second question 673 points reported that hogs have sold as close as during the winter of 1882, and 167 points that they have not. In relation to the probable run of hogs for January and February, 142 points report that it would be good, 141 that it would be fair, and 510 that it would be poor.

WOOL.

There is not the slightest change to note in the wool markets of the country, and dealers and manufacturers appear to be waiting events. The sales from week to week are light, and in Boston the past week foot up 1,589,200 pounds domestic and 99,500 pounds foreign; or 1,688,700 pounds in all, against 1,442,300 pounds the previous week; and 2,933,400 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts of wool in Boston for the year 1883 were 449,710 bales and bags domestic and 60,021 bales foreign, against 429,956 bales and bags domestic and 60,073 bales foreign in 1882; a gain of 19,754 bales and bags domestic, and a loss of 52 bales foreign. Among the sales of washed fleeces in that market the past week were 15,000 lbs Ohio XX and above at 41c: 11,300 lbs X and XX at 38@39c; 20,000 lbs choice Ohio X at 38c; 20,000 lbs Ohio X at 36@37c; 14,100 lbs Michigan X at 34@35c; 7,600 lbs No. 1 Ohio at 40c; 16,300 lbs No. 1 fleeces at 37c; 47,000 lbs No. 1 fleeces at 37@39c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 33,000 lbs fine and No. 1 combing at 44@45c; 8000 lbs Michigan fine delaine at 38@39c; 30,000 lbs Ohio fine delaine at 39@40c; 11,000 lbs coarse washed combing at 31@31½c; 17,000 lbs. No. 2 unwashed combing at 27@28c; 10,000 lbs ¼ blood and below unwashed combing at 26@28c. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"The weakest grades of raw material to-day are medium Territory and other medium clothing wools, and this feature is due to the prevailing fashion in men's clothing. Ohio X and above fleeces, which have brought as high as 38c in one instance this week, were sold at 32c in the lowest period of 1879; but good medium pulled wool, which can be bought at 35c to-day, brought 34½c in the lowest period of 1879. * * * * *

"New Australian has arrived here via. San Francisco and has sold at 40@41c. We have no information of any important purchases of Montevideo wool for this market this season, and the cost of importation would be 31@32c to-day, while 29@30c is as much as could be obtained for it. The Germans are taking much of the Montevideo wool this year, and while paying more for it than we could, have managed to sell some of the yarns made from it to our manufacturers because of the reduction in duties on yarns."

The New York market is also very quiet, with the old range of prices still ruling. The *Daily Bulletin* says of that market:

"A great deal of the old hand-to-mouth policy continues to be advocated by most buyers, but still a fair degree of interest can be noted underneath the assumption of indifference, and if not immediately purchasing manufacturers are finding out just where the most desirable parcels are located. There is certainly no feeling indicative of uncertainty over fine wools, and holders evidently are quite willing to carry stocks for all the chances of the future."

It is not likely the markets will show any activity for a few weeks yet, and if Mr. Hurd introduces into Congress a bill to entirely remove the duties on wool, there will be little activity until the tariff question is settled one way or another.

In sending in their list of sales of stock the Barnes Brothers write that they have yet on hand, for sale, a few choice Poland-Chinas of either sex, April and May pigs, which they will sell at reasonable prices. Their herd of Poland-Chinas has been bred with care and from choice stock, and any one in want of breeding stock should pay them a visit and look it over. They will also give particular attention to orders by mail, when parties send them a description of the stock they want, color, etc., and will try to give them satisfaction.

A Subscriber at Manchester, in renewing his subscription, says: "I cannot do without the Farmer. I hope the subject of gambling and drinking at the State Fair will be talked up more by A. L. L. and Beatrix. A. L. L. says "keep it before the people." I say let the people keep it before the State Fair officials. The best county fair in the State is run without lager beer or gambling institutions."

As bearing upon the question of the relative wages paid the industrial classes in this country and Great Britain, the following from *Wool and Textile Fabrics*, published in London, England, is of interest:

KENDAL, December 17th.

Sir—I was very much surprised lately to find that some ladies of my acquaintance could not satisfy their taste with English made cloth mantles, but had to buy German. Also to find that the Germans were taking much of our trade in neutral markets in such goods as shirts, collars, cuffs, &c.

Now, *London east-end wages are as low as any in the world*, and the woollen cloths, linens, and calicoes, of which these goods are made are produced in this country as cheap (to say the least) as in any country in the world.

How is it that the Germans beat us in ladies' cloth mantles and gentlemen's shirts? Yours truly,

JOHN SOMERVELL, Mayor.

It will be noted that Mayor Somervell asserts that London east-end wages are as low as any in the world. He also asserts that protected German manufacturers are taking much of the trade of free trade English manufacturers. Per haps some Prof. Perry or Prof. Sumner could explain this matter very nicely, and we commend them to Mayor Somervell's attention.

During the recent visit of the Hon. Lewis F. Allen to Detroit, he presented the Farmer office with a copy of the revised edition of his "History of Shorthorn Cattle." This work has been carefully revised, and will always be regarded as a standard authority upon the history of this great breed of cattle. Mr. Allen's thorough acquaintance with the subject he has written upon, his ripened experience, and the great care taken to prune away all extraneous matter, make the work a model one. His statements of facts are never dry or uninteresting, and his opinions, when expressed, carry with them an honest purpose of giving correct information to the reader. Those breeders who have not read this book should get it at once. It will renew their enthusiasm for their favorite breed, and give them a great deal of valuable information no-where else attainable.

The tariff is popularly supposed to have been introduced by Henry Clay, and was made more popular by Horace Greeley, who persuaded the farmers that their prosperity would be promoted by a protective tariff, as they would then have a market for their produce, the mechanics and artisans in factories consuming all they could raise in the way of food products. But this has never happened. The price of the farmers' products is regulated by the surplus available for export and the quotations in foreign markets.—*Chicago Tribune.*

At the recent meeting of the Michigan State Grange, Master C. G. Luce took strong ground in favor of a protective tariff, and he was supported unanimously in his position by the representative farmers present. This was also the case with the Merino Sheep Breeders' Associations of this State, of New York, Ohio, Vermont, Texas, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Kansas. But of course these farmers don't know their own business as well as the editor of the *Tribune* does.

Mr. D. P. Dewey of Grand Blanc, started on Tuesday last for Vermont to attend the annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association of that State. From there he goes to Rochester, N. Y., to attend the annual meeting of the sheep breeders of Western New York, where he is under engagment to read a paper. He expects to be back in Michigan about the 20th inst. At the Farmer office he was joined by Mr. Wm. Ball of Hamburg, was also starting for the Green Mountain State to visit the sheep breeders there and take part in their annual meeting. The two left Detroit in a section of a sleeper on the Canada Southern R. R., and we presume the Atwoods and mixed bloods had a fine shaking up before the journey was over.

The *N. Y. Weekly Tribune* recently contained the following in regard to ensilage: "Eastern Dutchess County has several empty silos this season, and the contents of the few that were partly filled are given mostly to fattening cattle and not generally, as heretofore, to cows. This change is the result of the refusal of the Condensing Company of Wassaic, N. Y., to longer receive milk from ensilage. The winter price for that factory is 3¾ cents instead of 4c as a year ago, and the daily receipt is about 25,000 quarts."

No other industry in this country has increased as rapidly in the past as sheep and wool growing. To fully understand the great rate of increase it is only necessary to remember the fact that in 1880 there were only about 23,000,000 sheep in the United States. We now have nearly 50,000,000. In 1880 the wool clipped amounted to only 60,000,000 pounds; to-day it is nearly 300,000,000 pounds—an increase within this period of over two-fold of sheep and five-fold in production of wool.

Messrs. Mauger & Avery, the well known wool dealers, in their monthly review of the wool trade, thus refer to the effect of the tariff changes of last year upon prices:

"It is thought by some that, but for the reduction on worsteds and woolens and hosiery in the revised tariff, which has allowed immense importations of foreign worsteds, Ohio medium combing would be selling at fifty cents per pound and fine delaine at forty-five cents. A circular of the Philadelphia Association of Textile Manufacturers shows that the importation of foreign woolen and worsted yarns for July, August and September was more than sixty per cent, of the total importation for 1882. That nearly as much ready-made clothing was brought from abroad in three months as came in during the twelve months of 1882. The importation of carpets also has largely increased. Meantime the demand for Texas and California wools is restricted by recent failures of hosiery manufacturers and important curtailment of production of knit goods. And the disasters of the clothing trade are largely responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of the woolen manufacturing industry of the country."

The 29th annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society will be held in the Council Chamber, in the City of Rochester, on January 23rd and 24th. A lengthy and interesting programme has been arranged, and the following parties have promised essays and addresses: Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, Prof. G. C. Caldwell, John J. Thomas, P. C. Reynolds, Joseph Harris, Prof. J. Henry Comstock, and C. D. Zimmerman.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

It seems that in offering our subscribers the sewing machine in connection with the Farmer, at a price that returns a fair profit to the manufacturer, and is daily adding to the circulation of our paper, we have unwittingly raised the ire of that truly American production, the sewing machine agent. We admit that when we made the arrangement with the manufacturers of these machines, we did not take him into account, and now that we are into the business, we would give these gentlemen notice that we have come to stay. Out of all the machines we have sent out we have had but two complaints. One of these says the machine does fair work, and to all appearance is just as we represent it. But he has discovered that the works are second-hand. A letter from the manufacturer, to whom we forwarded his complaint, says: "If any person to whom we have shipped machines on your orders, will return us one that is not perfectly new in all parts, we will pay him $50 in cash. Our factory is turning out fifty machines per day, and we are behind our orders." We would say that we visited the factory before making the present arrangement, and saw the construction of the machines in all their parts.

The following letters we have received during the past week:

A. W. Flint, of Homer, writes, Dec. 31st: "The sewing machine came all right. My wife has used it and is well satisfied with the work it does. She thinks it a nice Christmas present."

Chas. Coleman, of St. Johns, has this to say of the machine: "The sewing machine was duly received; we think it a good one; it runs light and does good work. The freight from Chicago was 64 cents, making $18 64 for the machine and the Farmer for a year, about one-half the price the machine alone would cost from an agent."

From Frazer, Macomb Co., Mr. John Cameron writes: "Your sewing machine received all right, and after a thorough test it was pronounced first rate, and gave the best of satisfaction. The women folks are highly pleased with it."

And still another, Mrs. Hosey, of West Sebewa, Ionia Co., says: "I can say the sewing machine has proved in every way satisfactory, and is all that you have recommended it to be."

In connection with these we would say that one of the machines spoken of above, was purchased by an old sewing machine agent for his sister-in-law, after an examination of the one in our office. He remarked: "I used to get a commission of $32 for selling a machine like that, but times have changed." This accounts for the milk in the cocoanut. When we first offered the Chicago scales to our subscribers, scale agents assured the farmers that they were worthless. Hundreds of them are now in use in this and adjoining States to-day, giving excellent satisfaction. We never had to send one back to the manufacturer. It will be the same with this sewing machine, and we guarantee satisfaction or the money will be refunded. We are going to give the agents a chance to "go for us."

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Flint saw mills cut 22,500,000 feet of lumber last year.

Pontiac has tried "standard time," and gone back to the old fashion again.

Russell & Ramsdell's hardware store at Manistee was burned on the 2nd.

The office of the Gratiot County Democrat at St. Louis, was cremated on the 5th.

Judge Webster's house at Bay City was burned on the 2d. Loss, $10,000.

A Pontiac dealer paid out $1,933 for poultry in one day during the holiday season.

The Roscommon oil well is down 102 feet, and indications reported "flattering."

The thermometer was twenty degrees below zero at Cheboygan on the night of the 3d.

Wadsworth's Bank at Ishpeming has gone under, owing to unfortunate speculations.

A Flint cigar factory made 1,025,000 cigars in 1883, and intends to make 2,000,000 in 1884.

C. P. Reed, representative from Muskegon County, died at his home at Ravenna, last week.

O. W. Bean's tannery at Tecumseh, burned on the night of the 3d. Loss, five thousand dollars.

Patten's steam saw mill at Clarendon, burned last week. Loss, two thousand dollars, no insurance.

Lansing Republican: F. M. Randall of Bath, recently had 16 sheep bitten by dogs in one night.

Muir is to have a new brick opera house, to cost $2,500; $2,000 have already been raised for the purpose.

Wm. Mathers, living near Casnovia, aged 70 years, was so badly frozen on the 4th that he died shortly after.

Michigan fisheries are worth something. The value of the catch in Saginaw Bay was $750,000 last season.

There are 390 boys in the Reform School at Lansing, the largest number ever within the institution at one time.

Caro will have a Farmers' Institute January 30th and 31st. Professors of the Agricultural College will be present.

Harbor Springs has provided itself with a fire engine, hose-cart and other necessary appliances in case of a blaze.

Mr. Isaac Fitzgerald, formerly a prominent merchant of Grand Rapids, failed in business, and has since become insane.

Aaron Wessels, one of the leading business men of St. Louis, assigned last week. Liabilities sixty thousand dollars.

A. Sigler, of Adrian, jeweler, was closed out by creditors last week. His liabilities are between $20,000 and $25,000, and assets $10,000.

The inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Flint had chicken for dinner on New Year's, and it took six hundred pounds to go around.

Eaton Rapids Journal: John Leisenring slew a hog last week that dressed about 600 pounds. The rough lard weighed about 102 pounds.

H. E. Burnham, of Milan, will build a three thousand dollar grain elevator at the junction of the Wabash and Toledo & Ann Arbor roads in the spring.

Flint Globe: While scraping snow from the ice on the river, a valuable team belonging to A. Pearsall, broke through, and one of them was drowned.

The postoffice at Gladwin, located in the general merchandise store of P. H. Moore, was destroyed by fire on the 1st. Loss on office and store about $5,000.

A. J. Shakespeare, editor of the Kalamazoo Gazette, celebrated his silver wedding on the 2d. His friends made the occasion a memorable one for himself and wife.

A destructive fire occurred at Howard City, on the 2nd. Twenty-five buildings, two-thirds the business portion of the place, were burned. Loss, $75,000; insurance, about $40,000.

Pontiac Gazette: Edwin Phelps has opened a silo filled with green clover cut in June and corn put in September 1st, and it is very excellent and much relished by his cattle.

Some Ionia young men did a good work to inaugurate the new year. They hunted up several destitute families and supplied their necessities, paying them the pleasantest of New Year's calls.

The Plainwell Independent announces the interesting fact that hand-painted suspenders are now worn, but adds that most residents of Plainwell continue to use a leather belt fastened with a shingle nail.

The Flint Globe says 17 miles of drain-ditching has been done in Flushing township, within the past two years, at a cost of $5,000, and thinks it has added $10,000 to the value of the property affected.

The Ann Arbor Courier charges that a gambling-room has been opened on Main Street, and run "full blast" all day Sunday, right under the nose and with the knowledge of the city constabulary.

At Hillsdale, on New Year's day, a little daughter of James Stone won the pony offered by Manahan Bros., hardware merchants of that place, for the nearest guess at the contents of a jar of various kinds of grains.

Howell Republican: The Livingston Agricultural Society has just discovered that it has no legal existence nor any property, having never been legally incorporated. They will at once set about repairing the deficiency.

The board of supervisors of Roscommon Co. have compounded the defalcation of ex-Treasurer Atherton for $1,500. His shortage was about $15,000, and the action of the board is denominated the "biggest steal in northern Michigan."

At Houghton, on the 1st, by the breaking of a dam on Huron Creek, five persons were drowned, two houses being swept away. The unfortunate people were E. C. Raymond, son and servant, Mrs. J. W. Raymond and a son of the clerk of the Allouez mine.

Thomas Wixson was arrested at Greenville, on the 1st, for passing counterfeit coin at Cedar Springs. No money was found on his person, but some unfinished coins were found in his valise. It is believed there are a number of persons counterfeiting in that vicinity.

Mrs. Dan. Holcomb, the oldest daughter of the murdered Jacob Crouch, of Jackson, was found dead in her bed on the evening of the 2nd. The first report was that she had committed suicide, but her physician gave it as his opinion that she died of *angina pectoris*, an affection of the heart, brought on by nervous anxiety and prostration.

General.

Frank James is out on bail.

There was a destructive fire at Carmi, Ill., on the 2nd.

Florida strawberries are worth $5 per quart in New York.

Captain Hand, a veteran tug owner of Buffalo, died on the 1st.

Leadville's output of silver is this year estimated at $18,000,000.

Dr. D. S. Corliss, of Cincinnati, drowned himself in a cistern on the 3d.

A. Bond, of Taylerville, Ill., committed suicide last week. He was temporarily insane.

Soudan is the principal source of supply of gum arabic. When gum is cheap so is candy.

The New York Art Loan netted twelve thousand dollars for the Bartholdi pedestal fund.

Bailey's nail works at Harrisburg, Pa., have been shut down, and 200 men are thrown out of work.

Dennis Kearney, the ex-sand-lot leader, is keeping a coffee and doughnut stand in San Francisco.

The aggregate fire losses in the country in 1883 are estimated at one hundred and three million dollars.

The explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine near Scranton, Pa., fatally hurt one man and injured 13 others.

At Bloomington, Ill., two men have died, and seven are seriously ill from eating sausage containing trichinæ.

Wealthy San Francisco men will put up one million dollars as a guaranty for a world's fair in that city in 1887.

W. H. Sotham, well known as the first importer of Hereford cattle, died on the 2nd, at Chicago, 83 years of age.

Wm. Higlan's house at Mechanicstown, O., was burned on the 5th, and two children perished in the flames.

Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, presented his resignation to the directors of the road on the 4th.

A train was wrecked on the Illinois Central, near Fort Dodge, Ia., on the 2nd, and a number of passengers killed and wounded.

A groceryman of New York, H. K. Thurber, will retire from business next month with a comfortable competency of four million dollars.

Commissioner Dudley wants $40,000,000 for pensions, but the appropriation committee has cut his estimate down to fifteen million dollars.

It is now believed that Mr. Griffin, who was found dead in the woods near Salem, Ohio, was murdered and robbed by his son, Stanley, a lad of 18.

The toy pistol came to the front again at New Haven, where on New Year's day Ernest White shot his brother, Edward, killing him instantly.

It is rumored that a portion of the $5,000,000 treasure, sunk with the British frigate Hussar in the East River over a century ago, has been recovered.

The cotton warehouses of Phenzy & Co., and Wheeler & Co., at Augusta, Ga., with a large quantity of cotton, were burned last week; loss, $70,000.

James Wallace, deacon in the church and cashier of the bank of Hopkinsville, Ky., has absconded with forty thousand dollars of the bank funds.

Putman & Co., lumbermen, of Dubois, Pa., have failed for two million dollars, but have been granted an extension of four years by their creditors.

The Federal Government has agreed to pay the Government of Nova Scotia $1,200,000 for eastern extensions of the railway from New Glasgow to Canso.

The child of Thomas Wallace, of Columbus, O., died last week, from overdoses of Dover's powders and licorice root, administered by its parents to cure a cold.

The aggregate number of pounds of lead ore raised from the Illinois lead mines, of which Galena is the center, during 1883, was not less than 10,000,000 pounds.

The Elgin, Ill., Board of Trade is going to expel any member found guilty of adulterating butter or cheese, or who refuses to permit an inspection of his factory.

By the burning of the "French Flats," six stories high and containing 15 flats, at Chicago, 150 persons were rendered homeless, and $150,000 worth of property destroyed.

The National W. C. T. U. will try for one million signatures to a memorial to the next National Convention asking the incorporation of a prohibition plank in the platform.

A gas explosion in the Park Theatre at Cleveland, on the 5th, set the building on fire and it was totally destroyed. A church next door also burned. Loss on both $250,000.

The director of the mint estimates that between five and six million trade dollars are in the hands of the people. The remainder of the $35,000,000 have been exported or melted up.

Edward Keyes, who died in Unity, N. H., a few days ago, left the school districts of the town twelve thousand dollars, all his property except $45, which he gave to his only daughter.

It is said that Baptiste DePrare, of Marshfield, Wis., is still hale and hearty although in his 106th year. He is of French and Indian descent, and was in the Mexican war and that of 1812.

The Pennsylvania wool-growers are out with a circular calling for organized effort in regard to the tariff on wool, and asking for donations to help procure the necessary attention from Congress.

The Thorndike Company's new cotton mill at Thorndike, Mass., burned last week. C. Wilson, the company's agent, fell dead of heart disease, while on the roof fighting the flames. Loss, $50,000.

The Government steam launch Nellie struck a snag in the Mississippi River, near Opossum, and sunk in sixty feet of water last week. W. J. Patterson, assistant engineer, of St. Louis, and two laborers, were drowned.

A recent decision of Secretary Folger has practically nullified the law of the last Congress designed to exclude from competition with American goods the cheap cigar wrappers raised by coolie labor in Sumatra.

The Mexican Government has forfeited a concession made to General Grant for a submarine cable connecting Mexico, the United States and Central America, no work having been done within the prescribed time.

Gov. Butler left as his legacy to the Executive Chamber of the Massachusetts Legislature a beautiful Bible, with the explanation that when he came into office he couldn't find one there, and thought a copy an essential.

It is reported that the Chesapeake Bay oyster beds are nearly exhausted. They have been worked for half a century, and until within the past year no attempt has been made to cultivate them. As a consequence the price of the bivalve is advancing.

S. L. Harly was arrested in Nottaway Co., Va., last week, charged with having more wives than the law permits outside of Utah. He has one in New York, another in Pennsylvania, a third in New Jersey, while for number four he went to Baltimore, Maryland.

Gov. Cleveland, of New York, in his annual message says the first year of the free canal policy shows good results. The tonnage shows an increase of 324,350 tons, while the shipments of grain from Buffalo by canal were 42,359,916 bushels, against 29,439,688 last year.

A gas well at Sparta, Pa., which has burned for two years, is at last to be utilized. The gas makes an excellent flame for melting glass, and a company has been formed to lay a tube from the well to Monongahela, 29 miles away, and they propose to convey the gas thither and make it light the city.

There is talk that the Canadian Pacific Railway will extend its system to Detroit, and notice has been given that at the next meeting of the Dominion Parliament a charter will be asked for to extend the Credit Valley road, now under control of the Canadian Pacific, to some point on the Detroit river.

A terrible railroad accident occurred at Toronto, Ont., on the morning of the 2nd, by which 27 persons were killed and many wounded. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch through which a Grand Trunk train crashed into the Credit Valley express, which was standing on a side track.

A barn was burned near the village of Helman, 25 miles from Hartford, Conn., on the night of the 2d, and it is believed that eight young men who were asleep in the building, perished in the flames. The men had attended a party at the house of the owner of the barn, and remained over night, a stove having been put up in the barn to warm it. From this stove it is supposed the fire originated.

Foreign.

Queen Victoria has published another volume of "Recollections."

There are from one to three deaths from cholera at Alexandria every day.

The Government of China has ordered two more torpedo boats to be built in New York City.

At Nice, on the 4th, Henry Welland, an Englishman, was shot by an American named Watkins in a quarrel in a gambling house. Watkins escaped, and it is thought he fled to Turkey.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sudekin was murdered at St. Petersburg, last week, by Nihilists. He was a high police functionary, and a great favorite with the Czar. Thirty arrests have already been made in connection with the murder.

The murder of Sudekin is attributed to revenge for the arrest of Mme. Wotkenstein, who recently arrived at St. Petersburg from Kharkof for the purpose of murdering the Czar. Her arrest was due to the energy of Col. Sudekin and nephew.

The French Government proposes to sell the State railways. It is believed the Rothschilds will be the purchasers. Certain great railway companies have offered the government 420,000,000 francs for the lines. If the sale is effected the government will be enabled to dispense with the contemplated loan of 400,000,000 francs.

Farm Law.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head will be answered in this column if the replies are of general interest. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit

How to Take Up Trespassing Cattle.

To the Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

What course is best to pursue to legally take into custody cattle trespassing on premises where there is no highway fence, and how should one proceed after taking said cattle, to obtain damages.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—We have a statute, which is operative in all counties in this State, except those in which the Board of Supervisors have seen fit to pass a resolution making it inoperative, which provides that it shall be lawful for any person to seize and take into his custody any cattle, horses, sheep or swine which may be trespassing in the highway opposite his land or anywhere upon his land. When the animals are thus taken up it is the duty of the person taking them to give immediate notice of such fact to a justice of the peace or a highway commissioner in his town or village, which officer must thereupon give notice by posting the same in six public places in the town or village, including the district school house nearest the officer's residence, that such animals will be sold at public auction at some convenient place not less than 30 or more than 60 days from the time of giving the notice.

If the owner of the cattle comes and demands them before the time of sale, he may have them by paying the officer the amount of his fees, and such reasonable compensation for the person making the seizure as the officer thinks will fairly compensate him for his trouble in making the seizure and for caring for and feeding the animals. If the owner does not come around the animals shall be sold according to the notice, to the highest bidder, and for cash. Out of the proceeds of the sale the officer may retain the amount of his fees, and pay over to the person making the seizure $1.00 a head for every horse seized, 50 cents a head for cattle, 25 cents a head for swine and 10 cents a head for sheep, together with reasonable conpensation for the seizing and keeping of the animals; the balance he shall pay to the owner of the cattle if demand is made for it within one year. If no demand is made within a year from the sale, the money shall be turned over to the township treasurer for the use of the town. The owner of the animals may redeem them any time within a year from the sale, by paying the expenses of the sale and reasonable

compensation for the keeping of the animals.

It will be seen that no damages can be recovered under this statute. Damages must be recovered in an action against the owner of the cattle.

A Hog in the Road—Who Must Stand the Damages Caused by It.

ARMADA, Nov. 20, 1883.

Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Being a subscriber to the MICHIGAN FARMER I wish to ask a few questions as follows. A has a boar which goes through a ditch on B's part of line fence into B's inclosure. B's son (a minor) turns said hog on the highway. While wandering there it comes in contact with C's cattle, which are turned therein; said hog falls at C's cow and gives her two severe rakes, which are quite deep cuts. C shuts up said hog, claiming damages for injuries received by said cow from said hog. Now can C. collect damages from A. while C's cattle are running upon the highway contrary to custom in the township of Armada, and coming in contact with the hog while running there unbeknown to A.? 2d. Can A collect damages from B for turning said hog upon the highway? or is B holden for damage because his son turned said hog on the highway? Please answer through the columns of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—The foregoing inquiry sets forth in a very plain manner an interesting legal point. We shall not have great trouble in disposing of the first question, namely, whether C., the owner of the injured cow, can recover damages from A, the owner of the offending hog.

It will be remembered that the law, and good morals, require that every one should conduct himself and his property in a prudent and careful manner. If he does not do this, that is to say, if he is careless and negligent, and another is injured thereby he becomes responsible for all the consequences of such carelessness and negligence. This doctrine has been asserted over and over again. But it will also be remembered that if one is injured through the negligence of another, and he himself contributes in any way to the negligence which causes the injury, he cannot recover damages from that other; —for it would be manifestly unjust to allow him to recover damages for an injury which he himself had helped to bring about.

Applying these propositions to the facts as set forth in the inquiry, let us see the result.

A's hog escaped from A's inclosure and got upon the highway. We will not at present consider who was to blame for this. In the highway the hog injured a cow which was unlawfully running at large there, against the custom of the community and against the law of the land. The owner of the cow was guilty of contributory negligence in allowing his beast to run at large. Every man must keep his domestic animals on his own premises at his peril. If he allows them to run at large he must take his chances of their being injured. He has no claim against the owner of a hog, or other domestic animal which may be in the highway, for injury done to his cattle while they are unlawfully there. He has no right to hold the hog for damages, nor would he have any right to do so even were damages legally due to him; for the law gives him no lien or other claim on the hog, any more than upon any other property of its owner.

True, a man has a right to take into his custody any domestic animal found unlawfully roaming in the highway opposite land owned or occupied by him, but this is for another purpose. He has no lien on such animal for prior claims against its owner.

The hog escaped from A's enclosure through the portion of the fence which it was B's duty to keep in repair. If the fence was in proper repair and the ditch under it properly staked, and the hog being unruly broke through or rooted under notwithstanding, then the hog was a trespasser, and it was lawful for B. to turn it on the highway. If on the highway it injured a cow, which was being lawfully driven along the road, its owner probably would be liable for the injury. If the fence was defective, was not of legal height and strength and not in good repair, not properly staked or guarded, and the hog got through because of the defects, then it was B's duty to drive the hog back, or return it to its owner, and repair the fence. If he did not do this, but turned the hog into the highway, he might become liable to the owner of the hog for the trouble the latter was put to in getting the animal back. B. also under these circumstances might become liable to the owner of any cattle lawfully in the highway that were injured by the hog.

A fact however which is not referred to in the inquiry may modify the doctrine above asserted. If the animal had an unruly and vicious disposition, and its owner knew of it, the owner would be held to a higher degree of diligence in restraining it where it could do no injury than if it were harmless.

I apprehend that the law does not contemplate a fence between adjoining owners that will turn all vicious, unruly and fence-breaking beasts. It simply requires adjoining owners to maintain in equal shares a legal fence—such as will in case of controversy be approved by the fence-viewers. Such a fence might not be able to stand the insinuating effects of a hungry hog's long snout. Possessors of the restless long-snouted variety ought in reason to be required to keep them within their own inclosures.

We have in this State a statute imposing a fine of five dollars upon the owner of any stallion, bull, boar or ram who allows the same to go at large out of his inclosure, and in addition to the penalty the owner is made liable to the owner of any cow, mare, sheep or swine for all damages arising from the going at large of said animals. Whether this in any way affects what has been above said may be a question.

The acts of B's minor son, if done in conduct of the farm, under the general direction of his father, would be regarded as B's acts.

It may be that fuller statement of the facts in this case would cause some change in the views here expressed. But under the present light the matter would seem to stand about as above indicated.

H. A. H.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The "**ACME**" subjects the soil to the action of a **Steel Crusher** and **Leveler** and to the **Cutting, Lifting, Turning** process of *double gangs* of **CAST STEEL COULTERS** the peculiar shape and arrangement of which give **immense cutting power.** Thus the three operations of **crushing** lumps, **leveling** off the ground and thoroughly **pulverizing** the soil are performed at **the same time.** **The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth** avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod or hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only Harrow that cuts over the **entire surface** of the ground.

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N. B.—Pamphlet "TILLAGE IS MANURE" sen Free to parties who *Name this Paper.*

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by the Societe Hippique Percheronne, a great and powerful organization, composed of all the prominent breeders and stallioners of **La Perche**, where, for more than a thousand years, have been bred this admirable race. This volume contains much valuable historical information, also records of the breeding of such stallions and mares whose Percheron birth and origin has been established to the satisfaction of twenty directors and controllers of entries.

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j8eow26t 44 West Larned St., DETROIT, Mich.

SWEETLAND'S

Improved FeedCooker and Lightning Water Heater.

Everybody needs them. Agents wanted. Address
ja8- J. B. SWEETLAND, Pontiac, Mich.

JERSEYS FOR SALE.

Bull Laleigh 9661 A. J. C. C., two years old, sire Duke of Willow Grove 4813, and bull calf six months old; two four year old cows, one two year old and two grade Guernsey heifers in calf. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Address
WM. GRAHAM,
j8-6w Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich.

THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE FOR SALE.

Two young bulls that took 2d premium in their class at the State Fair last September; also one six year old cow and one yearling heifer; all registered in A. H. H. book. Address
j8-6w STONE & BIGGS, Hastings, Mich.

Shorthorns For Sale.

Mazurka's Oxford Eighth, 33262.

This bull is nearly six years old and is a superior sire. Duke Jumbo, one year old in December last, and Duke Van Wrangle, one year old in May next, will be sold on favorable terms by
j8-6w A W INGERSON, Cooper, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Twenty acres of as good land as there is in Wayne County; eight miles from Detroit on Plymouth road. Suitable for gardening purposes.
1t* A. D. HAGAN, 230 First St., Detroit.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed the first day of June, in the year 1880, executed by John T. R. Brown and Sarah H. Brown his wife, Robert H. Brown and Margaret E. Brown, his wife, and Alfred Bunclark and Sarah Bunclark, his wife, all of Detroit, Wayne County, State of Michigan, to William J. Linn, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Wayne, in liber 159 of Mortgages, on page 124, on the 29th day of June, in the year 1880, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m. Said mortgage was duly assigned to John H. Toepel and Babetta Toepel, of Detroit, Wayne County, State of Michigan, on the twentieth day of January, 1882, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Wayne, in liber 20, assignments of mortgages, on page 242, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1882. And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage, under the terms thereof, the sum of seven hundred and fifty-eight and 36-100 dollars, of which thirty-three and 44-100 dollars are the taxes paid by the assignees of the mortgagee, which, by the terms of this mortgage, constitute part of the amount due, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and, whereas, no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes of the State of Michigan in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the east door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit in said County of Wayne, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, on the second day of April, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: "All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as lot numbered three hundred and forty-four (344) of Johnston's subdivision of Private Claim numbered forty-four (44), Lafontaine Farm, on the east side of Sixteenth street."

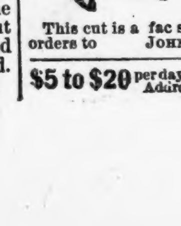
Dated January 2d, 1884.
JOHN H. TOEPEL,
BABETTA TOEPEL,
Assignees of Mortgagee.
CARPENTER & HANNAN,
Attorneys for Assignees.

TEN THOUSAND HARDWOOD FARMS IN MICHIGAN

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Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

Sugar maple the principal timber. A chance for every industrious man; a farm in easy payments. Good soil, long time, perfect title. For all information address W. O. HUGHART,
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"SINGER"
SEWING MACHINE
AND THE
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ONE YEAR
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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

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Four per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, paid off deposits represented by pass books.

On pass book plan deposits made on or before the 5th of the month draw interest from 1st. If made after the 5th interest begins 1st of following month.

To persons desiring interest to begin *immediately* our certificates of deposit *bearing interest from date of deposit* commend themselves. They are payable, principal and interest, at end of a stipulated period, as follows:

2 months at 2 per cent per annum,
3, 4 or 5 months at 3 per cent per annum
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If money is drawn before expiration of period, no interest paid on amount drawn out.

We keep confidential all business with our customers.

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Especially designed to meet the wants of farmers who desire a light power for barn use, which will be always ready to operate and never in the way. It will perform as much work as two horses can draw, is cheap, durable, and so simple in construction that it cannot get out of order. Will run a feed-cutter, feed-mill, corn-sheller or cut-off saw Takes power from horse to other machine by belt without jack or tumbling rod.

The Newest Thing and The Best!

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For lightness of draft and work in both sod and stubble has no equal s. Made with either wood or iron beam, steel or chilled moldboard.

SMYRNA BELLS.

Made of Amalgam steel metal, and for volume and purity of tone are not to be excelled.

For information in regard to any of the above call on or address F. B. BIGNELL,
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☞Good territory assigned to responsible agents

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The undersigned executors will sell on

Tuesday, January 29, 1884,

At 10 o'clock, A M. at public auction, on the farm in the Town of Marengo, Calhoun County, Mich., the valuable farm known as the S. G. Pattison farm, situated one mile south of the Michigan Central Railroad depot, containing 240 acres, all in first-class repair; there is abundance of water which never fails. Said farm has been awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM

at the State fair, and also at the Calhoun County Fair. The farm lays upon a fine elevation and is without doubt as fine a location as a person could wish. There are about 15 acres of timber, and the balance is under the best cultivation, with 115 acres of wheat on the ground. Parties wishing to purchase a good home farm, will do well to call and examine the place, because everything is in the best of shape; the house, tenant houses and barns are built for convenience on the most improved plan.

Terms:—One-half down, the balance to suit the purchaser.

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W. G. PATTISON,
d25-5t Executors.

6,000 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

I offer for sale **6,000 Acres of Land,** situated in the townships of MAYFIELD AND ARCADIA, LAPEER CO., MICH., within nine miles of Lapeer City the County seat, flourishing and good market town and within three miles of the Michigan Central and Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin Railroads. This land consists of about 5,050 acres of wild and 1,000 acres of cleared. Will sell the wild land in lots of 40 acres and upwards at from $5 to $15 per acre; terms, 10 per cent of purchase down. The cleared infarms of 83 acres or more to suit purchaser price from $15 to $35 per acre; terms, one-third down. Ten years time will be given on all balances, drawing interest. Investigation and examination solicited. Address
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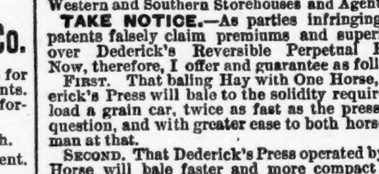
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The reason why Linseed Meal is the most nutritious of all foods is because it contains the largest proportion of nitrogenous substance.

The effects of Nitrogenous Foods, such as LINSEED MEAL may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. Fed with straw or other coarse fodder they acquire a value as food not attainable in any other way.
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— ON —

Tuesday, January 22, 1884.

at the Farm 1½ miles west of Pittsford. We will offer at auction 19 head of Shorthorn Cattle, three bulls and 16 cows and heifers. Females tracing to such cows as imp. Tulip, imp. Caroline and imp. Stapleton Lass, with 20th Duke of Hillsdale 22809, by imp Duke of Wicken 14130 out of Duchess of Hillsdale by Dick Taylor 5508, at the head of the herd. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. Terms of sale, one year's time on approved notes. Catalogue on application. Address
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I will sell to close out balance of my entire stock of horses at low rates: Young Sir Watkins, a very fine two year old draught stallion; some good one year old mare colts by the trotting Clyde horse Michigan, dams by Dewey & Stewart's Napoleon. These will make fine strong mares from which to raise strong carriage horses, a cross I have long been after. Also some good drivers, well broken, and a good team of Clyde geldings three and four years old and well broken. Young Sir Wathids was bred by Thomas Evans, of Ontario, by imported Sir Watkins, dam by Farmer's Glory, g. d. by Byron. I also have a flock of first-class imported Long Wool sheep to sell cheap. I will also sell a nice forty acres o' land well improved near our city, also team and implements.
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A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swine for sale at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. My herd numbers about 200 head, including descendants from some of the most noted families. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C Record. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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Two Shorthorn bull calves; sire and dam recorded. A handsome three quarter bred grade cow. An imported Cotswold Ram and a fine young Hambletonian Mare. Address
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We have some very fine high-bred Turkeys for sale; single ones or in pairs at reasonable prices. Address JAMES G. HAYDEN,
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mr27-tf.

AMERICAN DEVON RECORD.

I am now receiving entries for the Third Volume of the AMERICAN DEVON RECORD, and hope to put it to press February 1st, 1884. Owners and breeders will please send in their entries and transfers with as little delay as possible.

J. BUCKINGHAM, Sec.,
d18-4t Zanesville, Ohio.

Choice Holsteins For Sale.

We have five young bulls of choice breeding of this breed of cattle, and also some very fine females, both cows and heifers, which we will sell on very reasonable terms. The herd comprises that of Wm. Rowley, of Mt. Clemens and B. Phillips, Utica. For particulars address
WM. ROWLEY, Mt. Clemens.
25-3m* or B. PHILLIPS, Utica.

THE GRAND RAPIDS

Com'l College

(Established 1866) is acknowledged to be the most complete, thorough, practical, economical and truly popular school of its kind. DEMAND FOR ITS GRADUATES GREATER THAN THE SUPPLY. For particulars enclose stamp for College Journal. Address C. G. Swensberg, Grand Rapids, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JERSEYS!

RIVERSIDE PARK FARM,

situated near Kawkawlin, a village on the Mackinaw Division of the M. C. R. R., four miles north of Bay City, Mich.



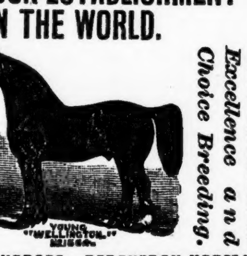
This choice herd numbering nearly forty, is headed by the young bull **Farmer's Son 6267.** First Prize at Michigan State Fair in 1882, in yearling class. His sire, the justly celebrated **Farmer's Glory,** has won more prizes than any bull ever imported into this country.

Some choice animals for sale.

Visitors welcome. Address
ISAAC MARSTON, Detroit, or
J. F. MULDRAGH, Manager,
jy3tf Kawkawlin, Mich.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE-STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

New Importations Constantly Arriving.



Rare Individual Excellence and Choice Breeding.

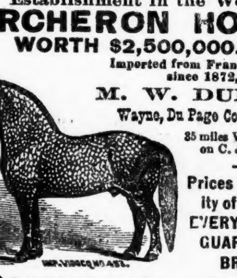
CLYDESDALE HORSES, PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES, TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of *our many years' experience* in breeding and importing *large collections,* opportunity of *comparing different breeds, low prices* because of *extent of business* and *low rates* of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited. Mention MICHIGAN FARMER. ap4-6m.

POWELL BROS.,
d26tf Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

OAKLAWN FARM,
The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.

PERCHERON HORSES
WORTH $2,500,000.00
Imported from France and Bred since 1872, by
M. W. DUNHAM,
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
35 miles West of Chicago on C. & N.-W. R'y.



Prices low for quality of stock, and EVERY STALLION GUARANTEED A BREEDER.

390 Imported the Past Three Months.

consisting of finest animals, with choicest pedigrees Registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France and the Percheron Stud Book of the United States Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue "M"

SPRINGDALE HERDS.

TURNER & HUDSON
LANSING, MICHIGAN,
—IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF—

Berkshire, Suffolk & Poland-China Swine

Largest, best and most complete herds of these breeds, and finest piggery in Michigan. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in getting these choice herds together. We warrant satisfaction to all who may favor us with orders.

All Breeding Stock Registered.

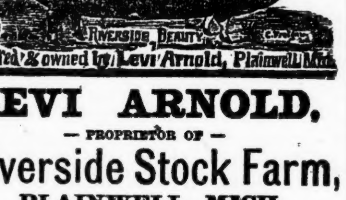
FOR SALE.

Three thoroughbred young Ayrshire bulls. Also some very fine young Berkshire pigs, from the stock of R. P. Gustin, of Bay City. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. SUMNER ROGERS,
d4. ORCHARD LAKE, Mich.

CHESHIRE SWINE

A New Breed in Most of the States.

Send for Price List and Illustrated circular.
n27-tf W. G. SMITH & CO., Mansfield, Ohio.



LEVI ARNOLD,

— PROPRIETOR OF —

Riverside Stock Farm,

PLAINWELL, MICH.

— BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF—

Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine

Registered Jersey Cattle,
(A. J. C. C. H. R.,)

and Registered Merino Sheep.

Poland Chinas still a specialty. Herd established in 1869. Is the largest herd in the State. Is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultless in style, consisting entirely of the most noted families of the day. Pigs of 1882 and 1883 sired by seven stock boars of the highest breeding and individual merit, including Black Tom No. 2269, Hopeful 2573, Reckless 4215, Darkness 2597, Black Hopeful 3279, Countersign 3265, and U. S. of Riverside 2051. Pigs in pairs and trios not of kin. Stock all recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Two-third rates by American, United States and Adams Express Companies. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class. A choice lot of spring pigs of 1883, also a superior lot of brood sows in pig for sale. I expect to raise 200 pigs to be farrowed in fall of 1883. For prices and particulars address as above. All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-1y



Bargains at Riverside

FOR NEXT 30 DAYS.

To reduce a very large stock of fall pigs, I will sell strictly first class No. 1, August, September and October pigs at an extremely low price, $15 per head. Pigs all thrifty, of choicest breeding and most approved pedigree, either sex in pairs, trios and herds not of kin. Pigs all sired by such noted stock boars as Black Tom No. 2269, Black Hopeful 3279, Darkness 3596, Errand Boy 3683, and Reckless 4215. Most of these pigs are out of my very choicest old brood sows, they being second litters for this year. Nearly 100 head of these black shining beauties now ready for shipment. Have also a superior lot of June and July pigs for sale *very cheap.* An elegant bunch of April and May pigs, selected stock, at reasonabl prices. Also yearling boars and sows and older brood sows on sale, bred before shipping if desired. I challenge any breeder of Poland-Chinas in America to equal this herd for high breeding, color, symmetry, size, feeding qualities, hardy constitutions and fine finish.

I will also sell at very low prices 35 Merino rams yearlings and two year olds, part of them registered, and many of them sired by Prince Bismarck, whose fleece weighed 34 lbs. 10 ozs., clipped May 12th, 1883.

Also six Jersey bulls, yearlings and calves, part of them registered, and all but one eligible to registry in A J. C. C. H. R. Most of them solid colors and full black points. These bulls are sired by Duke of Tanglewood 6833, Harry Rex 7276 and Duke of Newton 6313. As I wish to keep nothing but Club Book females I will sell very cheap a few unregistered cows and heifers of fancy colors and fine markings, all in calf by Duke of Tanglewood No. 6833. A frosted corn crop and lack of room for these animals prompts this announcement. A personal inspection of stock is invited. On purchases amounting to $50 or upwards time given to suit purchasers if desired, on approved notes at seven per cent interest.

LEVI ARNOLD, Proprietor.

DIRECTORY
— OF —
Michigan Breeders.

CATTLE.—Shorthorns.

E. P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge Farm, Ionia, Mich. breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Principal families Rose of Sharon, Phyllis, Gwynnes, etc. Correspondence solicited. d181y

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Fashionable families and color (red); stock for sale; correspondence solicited. Muir, Ionia Co. d181y

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address, Muir, Ionia Co. d11y

L. N. OLMSTEAD, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. ja1-1y*

DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice address, Riley, Clinton Co. n27-1y*

M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County. breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicted.

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Princess, Constance, Renick Rose of Sharon, Belle Duchess Craggs, Young Mary, Stapleton Lass, Plumwood Lass, Victoria and Donna Maria families. j2-6m*

JOHN F. DREW, Jackson, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence seven miles north on Gravel Road.

L. L. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and thoroughbred Jersey Red Hogs. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. my15-6m*

BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and other well bred stock. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Terms reasonable. my8-1y

C. S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder of Registered Shorthorns of leading families—Pomonas, Floras, etc. Also American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale. ap10tf

ROBT. MILLIKEN, Almont, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Hambletonian horses and Poland China Hogs. Stock for sale. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited.

H. H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merino Sheep. je27-1y*

GEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. ja17-1y*

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorns Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesby families. Stock for sale. All correspondence will receive prompt attention. ja17-3m

WM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families. Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland-China swine.

WM. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred and grade Jerseys and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices. f141y*

WM. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Howell, Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Stock for sale; prices reasonable. j2-1y

I. M. WHITAKER, Hazelnut Ridge Farm, Lima, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. jny1-83-1y*

A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Families represented: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. ap10tf

J. LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-Chinas swine, and Plymouth Rock chicks. P. O. Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich. Correspondence invited.

W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorns, also Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Holsteins.

M. L. SWEET, Holly Bank Stock Farm, Grand Rapids Mich., importer and breeder of thoroughbred registered Holstein (Dutch-Friesian) Cattle. Fine imported stock for sale.

C. L. HARRISON, Lansing, breeder of and dealer in pure Holstein cattle. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited

R. G. WASHBURN, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., breeder of and dealer in thoroughbred and imported Holstein Cattle. First-class stock for sale

W. K. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breeder of thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, Stock farm, three miles south. o13-1y

A. UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder and dealer in Holstein cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Devons.

A. J. BURROWS, Troy, Oakland Co., proprietor of Oakland Herd of Registered Devon cattle. Awarded seven prizes at late State Fair on nine head—two firsts, three seconds and two thirds. Stock for sale. s26-1y

Jerseys.

G. B. SMITH, Meadow Brook Herd of Jerseys, Eagle, Mich. Stock of Le Brocq's Price 3550, Coomassie, Young Rose 43, Le Breve and other famous strains represented. Houdan chickens, Pekin ducks and fancy pigeons. s25-3m*

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock. Farm, ¼ mile east of village.

Galloways.

R. B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, American Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited.

Herefords.

RIVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora, Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Correspondence solicited. Address Geo. Stone, M'gr.

BROOK FARM HEREFORDS. David Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer. Correspondence Solicited. o4-1y

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks.

FRANK SPAULDING, Charlotte, Michigan. breeder of Improved Berkshires. All Berkshire swine recorded. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. n29-1y

A. CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorns and Suffolk and Essex swine. Stock for Sale. Correspondence solictted. Jerome, Mich. no28

GEO. B COLE, Lansing, Mich, breeder of Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. All Berkshire stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. o166m

C. W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo County, breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. My breeding stock all recorded in the Ohio and American Poland China Records. s19-6m

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES of best strains of blood for sale by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont. For particulars address CHARLES SWANN, Farmer, Walkerville, Ont. je20-8m

Chester Whites.

C. A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia County, Mich., breeder and shipper of Chester White Swine, bred from the best strains of blood. Stock for sale, not akin. Also breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited. Sutisfaction guaranteed. Residence, 3 miles east of Lyons

W. W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine. Choice stock for sale.

Poland-Chinas.

J. B. SHEPPARD, Alamo Mich., Breeder of Pure Poland Chinas. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record.

SHEEP—Merinos.

WM. C. SMITH, Brookdale Farm, breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. The pioneer flock this part of this State. Stock for sale P. O. Carson City, Montcalm County, Mich. d25-1y

L. M. KELSEY, Walnut Valley Farm, Ionia, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep, recorded in Vermont Register. Correspondence solicited. d18-1y*

AMILAN WILLET, Hazlewood Stock Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. d11-1y

H. T. & E, A. ROSS, Milford, breeders of registered Merino sheep, bred from Vermont and Western New York flocks. Registered and grade stock for sale. Prices reasonable. s25-3m*

R. HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Breeder of thoroughbred American Merino sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. S. PIERSON, Kalamazoo, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock always for sale. Office in City Hall.

F. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Fewamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine.. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited,

A. T. SHORT, Coldwater, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock in both Vermont and Michigan Registers. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. my8-6m

J. EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere ja31-6m

W. J. GAGE, South Lyon, breeder of and dealer in registered Merino sheep. Ewes and rams for sale. Write for prices.

J. C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merino Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. may8-1y*

E. & C. E. KELLOGG, Oceola Center, Livingston County, Mich., breeders of and dealers in American Merinos. Stock for sale; correspondence solicited. s18-3m

LAKE BROS., Wixom, Oakland Co., breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. f13-1y.

S. B. HAMMOND, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep, proprietor of "Prairie Home" Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich. Stock for sale at all times. ja16-1y

ADAM DIEHL, Milford, Mich., breeder of registered and unregistered American Merinos. Stock for sale on very reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited. d26-1y

E. J. & E. W. HARDY, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., breeders of Registered Merino Sheep, tracing to best Vermont flocks. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. s190m*

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Michigan. Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood stock, descendants of most noted families of fine bred animals. Size, form and density of fleece a specialty. m30-6m

C. M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw Co. I keep on hand at all times a good stock of Registered Merino sheep of my own breeding or selection in Vermont. Stock always for sale.

L. W. & O. BARNES, Byron, Shiawassee Co. Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

FRED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited.

WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich.

J. S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from the best flocks in Vermont. Also high grades. Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices.

A. A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep. A large stock constantly on hand. ja17-tf

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater, breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited f31-1y

Shropsbire Downs.

D. HUBBARD, Marshall, Mich., breeder and importer of Shropshire Sheep. Imported and stock bred from imported sheep for sale. Write for prices. jy17-6m

GARLOCK'S imported and Michigan bred Shropshire sheep, the popular mutton and wool breed. Only flock in Livingston County oldest in Central Michigan, imported Roderick Dhu at head. Early orders secure first choice. Wesley J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.

HORSES.—Draft and Trotting.

PORTLAND BREEDING STABLES—L. P. Ferguson, Proprietor. Stallions Young Chief, Lofty, Portland Charley, George Wellington (Clydesdale) and Toronto Chief (Clydesdale). Address L. P. Ferguson, Portland, Ionia County.

New York Breeders.

SHEEP.—American Merinos.

T. J. CONKLIN, Dundee, Yates Co., Breeder of registered Merino sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. my9-1y*

Ohio Breeders.

SHEEP—Spanish Merinos.

S. W. THOMAS, Greenwich, Huron Co., Ohio Breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep; all registered in Vermont Register. Fine stock always for sale. s19-1y

Shorthorns For Sale.

Bulls, Heifers, Calves and Cows. Choice milking strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold very reasonable at private sale.

B. J. BIDWELL,
Tecumseh, Mich.

Spring Brook Breeding Farm.

60 Head of Choice Yearlings.

We have recived a large addition to our herd of Dutch Friesians (Holsteins), from the most noted herds of Holland, which gives us about sixty head of choice young females. Purchasers will never have a better opportunity of securing choice animals. Call and see them.

PHELPS & SEELEY,
North Farmington, Mich.
o17-tf

Shorthorn Bull, Master Prince 39894, FOR SALE.

This bull was bred by Mr. A. S. Brooks, of Wixom, Oakland Co.; was sired by Red Prince 24668, and his dam was Mollie Gloster by 11th Duke of Hillsdale 13987. He is red with a little white, and was calved June 15, 1880. For particulars address
n27-tf A. O. BOWEN, Wixom, Mich.

"SCOTCH COLLIES."

Lords of the Highlands. I am breeding them from the best and purest imported stock, and have lately made several additions to my kennel of collies of superior individual excellence. I have also three of the finest breeding yards of Plymouth Rocks in the west. My Berkshires are herd registered. Send for circular. Address
mr6tf J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich.

Shorthorns For Sale.

Bulls, heifers and cows—all registered in American Shorthorn Herd Book, and of choice milking strains. Will be sold very reasonable at private sale. Address
d10-13t NORTON FITCH, Sparta, Mich.

Shorthorn Bull For Sale.

The well bred bull Beaumont 5th 34505, by 23d Duke of Airdrie 19393, out of Princess Maud 2d (Vol. 15) by Royal Lancaster (29870). He is a red roan, calved January 23th, 1880, and sound and vigorous. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Address R. A. REMICK, Clarkston, Mich.

Ladies DO YOUR OWN STAMPING for EMBROIDERY, with our STAMPING PATTERNS for Kensington, Arasene, Outline, Braid Work, &c. Easily transferred to any fabric or material and can be used a hundred times over. 10 full sized working Patterns including Flowers, Corners, Borders, Scollops, Braid Strips, outline figures, and your own initial letters for handkerchiefs, hat bands, &c., with Powder, Pad and directions for working, all for 60 cents, postpaid. Book of 100 designs for Embroidery, Braiding &c. 25c. Our Book, "Manual of Needlework," is a complete instructor in Kensington, Arasene and all other branches of Embroidery, Knitting Tattin, Crocheting Lace Making, &c. 35 cents; Four for $1.00. All the above for $1.00. Patten Pub. Co. 47 Barclay Street, New York.

Poetry.

DIVINE COMPASSION.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Long since, a dream of heaven I had,
And still the vision haunts me oft;
I see the saints in white robes clad,
The martyrs with their palms aloft;
But hearing still in middle song
The ceaseless dissonance of wrong,
And shrinking, with hid faces, from the strain
Of sad, beseeching eyes, full of remorse and pain.

The glad song falters to a wail;
The harping sinks to low lament;
Before the still, uplifted veil
I see the crowned foreheads bent,
Making more sweet the heavenly air
With breathings of unselfish prayer;
And a Voice saith: "O Pity which is pain,
O Love that weeps, fill up my sufferings which remain!

"Shall souls redeemed by me refuse
To share my sorrow in their turn?
Or, sin-forgiven, my gift abuse,
Or peace with selfish unconcern?
Has saintly ease no pitying care?
Has faith no work, and love no prayer?
While sin remains, and souls in darkness dwell,
Can heaven itself be heaven, and look unmoved on hell?

"Then through the gates of pain, I dream,
A wind of heaven blows coolly in;
Fainter the awful discords seem;
The smoke of torment grows more thin,
Tears quench the burning soil, and thence
Spring sweet, pale flowers of penitence;
And through the dreary realm of man's despair,
Star-crowned, an angel walks, and, lo! God's hope is there!

Is it a dream? Is heaven so high
That pity cannot breathe its air?
Its happy eyes forever dry,
Its holy lips without a prayer?
My God! my God! if thither led
By Thy free grace unmerited,
No crown nor palm be mine, but let me keep
A heart that still can feel, and eyes that still can weep. —*Christian Union.*

A WOMAN'S THOUGHT.

BY MRS. E. V. WILSON.

"I am so very weary of my home," she cried,
"And of its endless tasks so mean and small,
I long to mingle with the world outside,
To drink from life's full cup; the drops that fall
From beakers others clasp, though gladly quaffed,
Slake not my thirst, my hand must hold the draught."

She feels a little hand slip into hers,
And little fingers clinging to her gown,
And in her heart a tender memory stirs,
Of violet lids by early death shut down,
And as she lifts the little hinderer up,
"I drink," she cries, "at least from love's full cup.

"Forgive, dear Lord, forgive the foolish speech,
For love is all; without it life is naught,
Let me but have the blessings in my reach,
And I will nevermore complain of aught:
Life's cup may hold for women what it will—
Without love's wine she will be thirsty still.

"And knowing this, how have I dared to call,
When love doth make the humblest toil divine,
My daily round of duties mean and small?
Oh! darling, press your warm soft lips to mine
While I thank God I safe at home abide,
Nor envy dwellers in the world outside."
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

THREE ROMEOS.

I.

When it was understood that Mrs. Litchfield had accepted Mrs. Ogden Rutger's invitation for Christmas, the country, which usually at that time of the year seemed cheerless and barren to certain young men, suddenly blossomed like the rose. For where Mrs. Litchfield was birds sang perpetually, and on every hand grew beds of asphodel and amaranthine bowers. Perhaps it was not by intention that the rich young widow led men along these flowery paths. On the contrary, it was her habit to show with almost obtrusive candor that if men admired her it must be a purely disinterested pleasure. But then it was so difficult for a poor young fellow who lacked advancement to be purely disinterested where Mrs. Litchfield was concerned. There was so much to covet in the case of good investments which brought in twenty thousand a year, youth, beauty and pathetic widowhood. At least three young men thought the position of Mrs. Litchfield's second husband would exactly suit their instincts and inclinations. It may perhaps convict her of coquetry when we say that each of the three believed that she smiled upon his suit. Each also was certain that a marriage with himself promised her certain unique advantages. George Updegraeff, a solemn and serious young man, thought any woman fortunate who secured admittance to the small and select heaven of the Updegraeffs. Trowbrige Frost, a brilliant young broker, born to carry Wall Street if only he could command the requisite capital (that is, Mrs. Litchfield's twenty thousand a year), predicted that as the wife of a great money king the widow would shine. As for Colonel Farnham, who had been a lady-killer from his cadet days, he had no reason to doubt the supreme felicity of any woman his irresistible smile fell upon. It was quite time Mrs. Litchfield should marry. She had lived for eighteen months in the closest seclusion after her husband's death, then had gone abroad for three years, first to Europe and afterwards to the East. Returning early in the summer of 188—, she had spent the season at Newport with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Bland. It was at Newport that George Updegraeff, Trowbridge Frost, and Colonel Farnham had met her, but where they had failed to meet her to their hearts' content. It was difficult for the most ardent of lovers amid the distractions of a swarming watering-place to effect that concentration of purpose which draws a woman's feelings like a burning-glass, and fuses the dullest materials into fire. Each of the three had put off pressing his suit to a climax until opportunities came for quiet intercourse. In October, Mrs. Litchfield took a suite of rooms in New York, with an elderly cousin for a chaperone. This was the precise opportunity Updegraeff, Frost and Farnham had been waiting for. But it was at the same time everybody's opportunity. All the world rushed to set off on a round of small, exclusive entertainments in her honor. She made many complaints of her lack of leisure, but there was, nevertheless, an exasperating alacrity in the way she entered into these foolish and futile schemes of enjoyment. She was always on the point of going out when Updegraeff, Farnham, or Frost called and it was always a hideous possibility to the one who saw her setting forth to the luncheon, dinner, or opera party, that though it excluded him it might include one or both of his rivals. Not that any of the three was more jealous than it lies in the very nature of things that a lover must be. George Updegraeff knew that where other men were concerned Mrs. Litchfield was something of a coquette, but never with himself; an Updegraeff is not coquetted with. Mr. Frost said not only to himself, but aloud, that whatever other men saw in Mrs. Litchfield's eyes to puzzle and torment them, he was clever enough to read her through and through; he had her secret and she his. As for Colonel Farnham, his knowledge of the sex was consummate, he was tired of easy conquests, and for the first time he declared he had found a woman who had resolved to inspire his ardor rather than show her own.

Mrs. Litchfield was at this time twenty-eight years of age, with a manner wonderfully sweet, imperious and seductive. Her figure was tall and slender; she had a pretty head with soft dark wavy hair, drawn back and knotted at her neck; her face possessed much beauty without being beautiful, and had such a variety of expressions that it gave one a series of surprises; but through all her looks, arch, mischievous, proud and tender, there showed a wistful and abiding regret. She had a way of seeming to be looking and waiting for something just beyond the moment.

She had come home from the East with the Rutger girls, and her engagement for Christmas was of long standing. There were five Rutger girls, none of them youthful or pretty, but all singularly energetic. Mr. and Mrs. Rutger were placid in their tastes, but conformed with resignation to the requirements of the younger people. Their house had lately been "restored," that is, it had been made to look old, although everything in it was quite new. The fireplaces were freshly tiled, and great oaken settles graced them on either hand. The dining room was converted into something quite mediæval, and now all the restorations were to culminate in a grand old-fashioned Christmas festival.

A brilliant personage like Mrs. Litchfield was naturally the first to be secured. Next the Rutgers invited Colonel Farnham from the "Point," and George Updegraeff, who was a second cousin. Trowbridge Frost was also asked, for he was Mr. Rutger's broker, hence came frequently to the house. But then their resources were at an end, so far as the male sex was concerned. It was easy enough to find pretty girls,—all their connection ran to girls,—but somehow the Rutgers had never drawn men about them. Miss Hilda Rutger became finally so concerned about the paucity of young men, that one day, while in town, happening to meet George Updegraeff, she addressed him at once on the subject then agitating the family mind.

"We need more men for Christmas, Cousin George," she said. "There are two dozen women, and nothing is so dreary as a great deal of Juliet and too little Romeo. Why can't you ask Thorpe Smith?"

"Thorpe Smith?" ejaculated George Updegraeff. "He's only just landed from Europe."

"Well, so long as he is landed, why can't you bring him with you?"

But this suggestion did not suit George at all. He frowned. "Thorpe is sure to have no end of engagements," said he. "I will ask Hurst. Hurst will be glad to come."

"Mr. Hurst is sixty years old! He would do very well to play whist with papa! I tell you we want young men."

"I don't seem to know just the right sort of a fellow," said George, reluctantly.

"There's your cousin Tom."

"Oh, he wouldn't come."

"Tell him Mrs. Litchfield is to be there."

That happened to be the special inducement George was unwilling to offer either to Thorpe Smith or Tom Updegraeff. Was he not looking forward to the opportunity of long and intimate conversations with Mrs. Litchfield himself? Still, unless he showed some alacrity in carrying out Miss Rutger's wishes, was there not some danger of her taking the initiative herself, and inviting these pleasing and obnoxious young men?

"Well," said he, "I will bring somebody. If not Thorpe or Tom, you may depend on me for somebody. I can't at this moment say who it will be, but I'll look up some man."

Miss Hilda was profuse of thanks.

"We do so need Romeos," said she.

"Hang it," said George to himself, "I'll invite the most disagreeable fellow I know."

Miss Rutger also saw Trowbridge Frost, and asked him to suggest some addition to to the party. Frost was not sure whether he knew any men or not. Of course, in a way he knew every man in town,—society men, club men, business men,—but then when it came to taking a man to a house like the Rutgers'——

"I might ask Jasper," said he. "Henry Jasper. He's a lawyer; he ain't what you call a ladies' man, but——"

"Is he young?" asked Miss Rutger in a business-like way.

"My age—we were classmates."

"Presentable?"

"I should call him so. He is clever and can hold his own——"

"Oh, do bring him. And if you like, papa shall write him a note."

"The very thing. If there's a hopeless fault in Jasper it's an accursed pride, which always makes himself afraid of giving himself away."

Having thus secured two Romeos, Miss Rutgers wrote to Colonel Farnham and asked him to bring a third, almost any kind of a Romeo, a brother officer, even a a cadet. Colonel Farnham pondered the subject. It certainly was well to ask somebody. If men were too scarce, it would give him no freedom to devote himself exclusively to Mrs. Litchfield, as he meant to do. Still he wanted none of of his brother officers, who might supplant him or tell damaging stories about him at dinner and get a laugh at his expense. He wanted no young ingratiating fellows either, somebody instead, who would be a good foil to his own handsome face and fascinating ways,—some grim, bearish fellow, whom Mrs. Litchfield would hate at first sight.

Trowbridge Frost was a man of resource, and while Miss Rutger was talking to him, he had seen that Harry Jasper was the safest man to ask. Jasper, with his ugly face, his biting sarcasm, his hateful, overbearing ways, possessed all that was necessary to shock a woman like Mrs. Litchfield, and nothing to attract her.

II.

Henry Jasper had so far had no invitations for the holidays, but then he had not spent Christmas in pleasure-taking for ten years, and did not look for that sort of thing more than for violets in the snow. He was not a successful man, although this year he had done fairly well, and he was not a very happy man. He liked things that he liked with an exceeding tenderness, but what he disliked was something to fight, to conquer, to despise. When he saw Trowbridge Frost coming into his office he looked up with his usual instinct of a hostile encounter.

"I've come to ask a favor of you," said Frost, "but you won't grant it."

"I feel good-humored to-day. I've got a chance of a $100 fee. If I did not know you so well I should ask you to invest it for me."

"We will talk of that another time. Not but that I am glad to hear of your good fortune. I'm sick of that bewailing, lamenting tone you take about society, as if you felt yourself injured, heart and pocket, by other men's good luck."

Jasper looked a little like a lion in his cage tormented by the pleasantry of some spectator, but while ready for a spring too disdainful of the enemy to rise to the occasion.

"With your melancholy temperament, full of gall and wormwood," Frost went on as if aggrieved, "a man has too hard a battle to fight to make it worth while to broach the pleasantest of propositions, or else I would ask you to go up the river with me to spend Christmas."

Jasper seemed ready to lash about a little. Frost was conscious of the gleam in his eye. But all the lawyer did was to rise, draw himself to his full height, and fling up his arms with a single gesture. Then he said:

"I accept, with pleasure."

"Do you, though?"

"Certainly I do."

"It is to Ogden Rutger's. He is going to send you a note. His daughter wanted me to invite you."

"The devil she did!" said Jasper, musing and chewing the ends of his tawny moustache. "All right. I'll go."

Frost had the wit not to hammer down his wedge, and went out congratulating himself on his diplomacy, while Jasper, left alone, tried to find the frontier line between delusion and deception in his friend's proposal. He knew Frost was clever and had always meant not to be his dupe. He was, besides, jealous of the phrases Frost had used. Whatever might be his a version to certain aspects of society his taste threw him in the other direction. He liked society and hated to feel himself one-sided and full of the prejudices of an unlucky man. That allusion had touched him to the quick. If Mr. Rutger's note made it decent for him to accept he would go.

Mr. Rutger's note, formal, precise, and just suited to please Jasper, arrived at the same time with a letter from Colonel Farnham. Colonel Farnham also invited Jasper to spend Christmas at the Rutgers adding that Miss Hilda had begged him to bring him, and that he must wire back his acceptance at once and then meet him at Garrison's on the afternoon of the 24th. Jasper thought it rather odd that Farnham, whom he knew but slightly, should be mixed up in the matter; but he sent a message that he would take the three o'clock train from New York on the day named, and by the next evening he began to believe that the world was at last in haste to recognize a man of original genius,—for while he was sitting reading at a table at the Century Club, George Updegraeff approached him.

"I say," he began at once; "would you now, you know? I'd take it as a favor, and so would my cousins, the Rntgers,—they really would, you know—take it as a compliment, if you would go up there on the 24th with me."

Jasper looked at Updegraeff with a sardonic smile.

"You are very good," said he, "and so are the Rutgers."

"But will you now? I should be awfully glad to have you go with me."

"Go?" said Jasper fiercely. "What should I go for? What the deuce should I get out of it?"

"Oh, it's a fair place to stay at. There's plenty of room, one isn't circumscribed. And there'll be Christmas games and charades."

"I have no passion for that sort of thing."

"Old Rutger has good wine, and he prides himself on his library. Not a bad sort of a place, with easy chairs, and a big fire. Oh, I think you would like it. You need take no trouble. I'll call for you, and take you and your traps to the three o'clock train. I'll——"

"Why, I never dreamed you were so fond of me!" said Jasper.

"I tell you there isn't a fellow in New York I"—George began to be embarrassed. "Come, do say you'll come! It will be so awfully good of you."

"All right," said Jasper with a grin, "as you insist upon it, I'll go."

He did not quite understand why the Rutgers' invitation should be so endlessly duplicated, and this vast ardor for his society also puzzled him, for these particular men had never before been in haste to show that they considered him the most desirable companion in the world. But on the afternoon of the 24th, he packed his portmanteau and drove with Updegraeff in the Updegraeff family carriage to the train, where Frost was to meet him. Frost was late, but found Jasper on the cars, and could not help feeling a little annoyed to see how intimate he and Updegraeff appeared to be.

"Going up to the Rutgers?" Frost asked Updegraeff.

"My cousins asked me for the holidays," said Updegraeff.

"I'm going, too."

"Oh, indeed," said Updegraeff, as if surprised, and went on talking to Jasper as if the third were an intruder.

"Confoundedly odd," said Frost to himself; and considering that Jasper was his own spoil, he too began to talk to him. Not that either man loved Jasper any better than usual to-day. There was something almost unpleasant to them in his smiling looks. Why should such a sour, glum fellow smile, and why instead of being a shabby, seedy fellow, should he take on rather a stylish appearance, actually wearing a fur cap, with a jaunty air? He was almost good-looking. At Garrison's, much to their surprise, he got up and went to the end of the car, and suddenly reappeared shaking hands with Col. Farnham.

"Hello!" said the Colonel, catching sight of the other two, "are you also bound for the Rutgers?"

Updegraeff and Frost nodded; both were cross.

"Miss Hilda asked me to bring a friend," said the Colonel, always anxious to show himself *aux petits soins* with the fair sex, "so I invited Jasper."

"You invited Jasper?" echoed Frost. "Jasper is my friend."

"Eh? I asked Jasper," said George Updegraeff. "I called for him in my mother's carriage. I took him to the station myself."

"I am 'everybody's friend,'" said Jasper, with a deep laugh; "I never was before; I am immensely obliged to all of you."

There was some perplexity on the faces of the others, but they had by this time reached their stopping place, and in another moment were on the platform with their rugs, portmanteaus and umbrellas in a pile about them. Up towards the party rushed Miss Hilda, shaking hands with her three friends and looking with a sort of admiring curiosity at the tall, rather lordly stranger.

"Oh, Mr. Jasper," she said, the moment she was introduced, "I'm so glad to see you." Then turning to Updegraeff and Colonel Farnham she added, with concern, "Have not your friends come?"

"Jasper is *my* friend. Jasper accepted *my* invitation," said George Updegraeff, sulkily.

"*I* wrote inviting Jasper," said Colonel Farnham, with irritation, "and he certainly wired back that he should be glad to join me and would take the three o'clock train from town."

"Do you mean you all three asked Mr. Jasper?" demanded Miss Hilda, incredulously.

"You see what a fascinating fellow I must be," said Jasper.

"You will have to be fascinating," retorted Miss Hilda, laughing. "What I wanted was three extra men to talk, to flirt, to play games, to make love. And now, Mr. Jasper, you are the only one, and it behooves you to make all three good. Can you flirt? Can you make love?" she asked him audaciously. "Can you be equal to three Romeos?"

"Do you mean to ask whether I am equal to three balconies and three Juliets?" said Jasper. "I confess I prefer one."

Nothing could quite equal the—we will call it surprise, of Colonel Farnham, George Updegraeff and Trowbridge Frost at the ease with which this most disagreeable man in the world, this monster they had invoked from the vasty deep—had fallen in with Miss Hilda's badinage. Each of the three had to tell himself that he had not the least objection to Jasper's fascinating Miss Hilda, who was brusque, plain, and thirty-eight, before he could shake off the incubus which weighed upon his spirits. Miss Hilda now remarked that she had the Suydam girls in the phaeton, who had just come by the down train, and that the six men, that is the three Romeos and the others, could take the dog-cart, and accordingly the whole party set off at once.

The drive lasted half an hour, and Jasper enjoyed it, while his companions smoked silently and seemed in an ill-humor. He liked the after-glow on the mountains beyond the lovely purple river; he liked the beautiful wide sky, out of which, in the east, stars were beginning to peer. In the south shone the moon, and its half weird, goblin light began to creep over the snow which had fallen the night before. The silence, the sensation of wide space, the faint requickening of interest in social life, in women, all gave the lonely man the feeling of a dream, of a dream he had dreamed before. The whole experience seemed familiar; the drive through the crisp winter air; the sunset glow in the west and the faint moonlight on the snow, the turn into the long avenue bordered by firs, and the arch of the lighted door,—only in his old dream, just inside a girl was waiting with soft brilliant eyes and a face whose expression changed, deepened, sweetened as he looked into it. That belonged to ten years ago, and he had no right to be thrilling over a recollection which gave him still trouble and pain and bitter, bitter pangs of regret. The horses had stopped before the door, and everybody was getting down. The phaeton had reached the house before them, and a cluster of girls stood on the threshold, and from within came the light from the blazing logs in the great fireplace in the hall. Nothing could be cheerier than such a Christmas welcome. Everybody trooped in exchanging greetings, Miss Hilda talked every moment at the top of her voice and introduced Jasper right and left as her three Romeos in one. Everybody scattered to their rooms to dress presently, except Colonel Farnham, George Updegraeff and Trowbridge Frost, who waited to exchange a word in the smoking room.

"I invited this irresistible Romeo because he was the ugliest and most disagreeable man of my acquaintance," said Colonel Farnham, carefully twisting a cigarette.

"So did I," growled Updegraeff.

"And I," said Frost, laughing, but with a bitter ring to his mirth.

"Not that I care for his conquest of Miss Hilda and those girls," went on Colonel Farnham.

"Nor I," observed Updegraeff.

"Blest if I do," said Frost.

Each one was thinking of his opportunity to make love to the lovely Mrs. Litchfield.

III.

The lovely Mrs. Litchfield had heard the voices, meanwhile, sitting at the fire in her bedroom,—the distance giving a singularly intensified meaning to the light laughter and the kindly greetings. She had had no such Christmas eve in this snow-covered country for many and many a year, and that was the reason, she said to herself, that an odd, half-superstitious feeling came over her as if she were haunted by dim, wan ghosts of other days. She did not want lights, she said, when the maid came in, liking best the pale yellow shield fading in the west and the glimpse of the tall trees arching black against the faintly-shining sky. Sometimes one's past comes up and faces one, and to-night Millicent Litchfield had to think over her happy girlhood in an old country place like this; the gay Christmases with troops of friends; her early dream of love and devotion; then the swift whirling change which altered everything, snatched all her light-hearted youth from her and made her Mr. Litchfield's wife. She shivered as she sat there as if she felt a chill. The moonlight came streaming into her room, changing everything fantastically. She was certainly haunted to-night, for one of those far-away voices out of her past life seemed to be speaking to her. She started up and lighted her lamp in haste. There was a sound in the hall of the rustle of dresses, bursts of laughter, shrill exclamations, and deeper tones of men. The house was all alive for Christmas eve festivities, and presently it would be dinner time. Silly little moonstruck creature! Mrs. Litchfield called herself, and rang her bell at once.

Dinner was already announced before she came down. All the party had gathered and were grouped around Mr. and Mrs. Rutger, and Jasper was talking. He felt singularly stirred and excited. The house delighted him, with its huge fires and festoons of evergreens;—he liked the atmosphere of good cheer, the confusion of tongues, the coming and going. Still the kaleidoscopic shifting of combinations and forms half bewildered him. Through it all old reminiscences assailed him. Almost any miracle seemed possible to-night.

"I had never expected to have another Christmas eve," he was saying, "with all the fairies"—

He stopped short. Who had come in? Who was that tall, dark, sweet woman in a long, clinging, shining white dress, with holly berries on her breast? It was absurd—it was impossible—no, it was true. Her eyes had met Jasper's, and both her little hands had fluttered out; she saw no one else, and in an instant he had strode forward and was clasping them with all the impetuosity of—three Romeos in one. He did not say a word—neither did she speak. Their eyes met, then her's went down. It was another long moment before her self-consciousness fluttered back, and then Mrs. Litchfield withdrew her hands with a burning blush, and went up to Miss Hilda, saying in an odd little voice,

"You see—you see—Harry Jasper and I are very old friends."

"I see—I see," said Miss Hilda; "I see clearly, and it is quite delightful. Why, how fortunate it is. And did you know it when you all settled upon Mr. Jasper as your choice?" she asked with energy, looking at Colonel Farnham, Frost, and George Updegraeff.

Know it? Had not each of the three brought all his powers to bear upon the problem of whom to invite that Mrs. Litchfield would turn away from—had they not schemed, coaxed, gone against the grain of their wishes to secure the most disagreeable man in town—only to be outwitted like this! What did Miss Hilda mean by laughing as she looked into their rueful faces? If a woman could laugh in the presence of such grief as theirs she must be a ruthless cynic who would laugh at the feelings of the poor man robbed of his one little ewe lamb. Mrs. Litchfield at least had the grace not to lift her eyes as she spoke to her three old admirers, and when the party presently went out to dinner Colonel Farnham, George Updegraeff and Trowbridge Frost seized on the fair girls assigned them with a determination to be recklessly brilliant and heartlessly gay. If the hearts were not merry around that Christmas-eve dinner-table there was a semblance of merriment. Jasper, at least, was in the highest spirits. He talked, he laughed, he told stories; he appealed to his good friends, Farnham, Frost and Updegraeff, and tried to bring them out in a manner to suit the occasion, little knowing how their hearts were beating, and how they longed to say, "Serpent, was it for this that I warmed you in my bosom—that you might writhe round me and dart your poisonous fang deep into my soul?"

The only one who seemed subdued was Mrs. Litchfield herself. Now and then Mr. Rutger addressed her, but she answered in monosyllables. Indeed, what was she to say? Had she not already told everything? She was blushing as she had never blushed before over her self revelation. How could any one there fail to know the whole story? And yet how little she cared if all the world knew it, since she had so childishly disclosed it to the one man from whom it should have been hidden—Harry Jasper? Still, was there not a sort of justice and right in his knowing all the truth without seeking to find it out—that he might accept this ample confession for a justification of the past,—for her doubt of him, her proud impatience, her swift, irreparable act which had made her the wife of a man thrice her age? He had much to forgive, if he would forgive her—if it were to happen. While she sat mechanically going through the forms of dinner, in a reverie which uplifted her into a mood of thankful praise, all at once it chanced that her handkerchief and gloves slid from her lap. Jasper, who sat at her right, stooped to pick them up, and when he gave them back he held her hand for a moment under the table, looking down as he did so, and smiling into her face.

If it were to happen? It had happened already—it was all here on this Christmas eve, real, and vivid, and overwhelming.

"I told them each to bring a Romeo," Miss Hilda said, still harping on her little joke, "and they decided at once that Mr. Jasper was the man. Do you think he can be three Romeos, Mrs. Litchfield?"

"Three Romeos?" repeated Mrs. Litchfield, a little bewildered.

"Oh, one is enough, is it not, fair Juliet?" said Miss Hilda.

Everybody laughed save Colonel Farnham, George Updegraeff and Trowbridge Frost.—*Ellen W. Olney in the American Traveler.*

The First Meerschaum Pipe.

In 1723 there lived in Pesth, the capital of Hungary, Karol Kowates, a shoemaker, whose ingenuity in cutting and carving on wood, etc., brought him into contact with Count Andrassy, with whom he became a favorite. The count, on his return from a mission in Turkey, brought with him a piece of whitish clay which had been presented to him as a curiosity on account of its extraordinary light specific gravity. It struck the shoemaker that, being porous, it must be well adapted for pipes, as it would absorb the nicotine. The experiment was tried, and Karol cut a pipe for the count and one for himself. But in the pursuit of his trade he could not keep his hands clean, and many a piece of shoemaker's wax became attached to the pipe.

The clay, however, instead of assuming a dirty appearance when Karol wiped it off, received, wherever the wax had adhered to it, a clear brown polish, instead of the dull white it previously had. Attributing this change in the tint to its proper source, he waxed the whole surface, and polishing the pipe again, smoked it, and noticed how admirably and beautifully it colored; also how much more sweetly the pipe smoked after being waxed. Other noblemen, hearing of the wonderful properties of this singular species of clay, imported it in considerable quantities for the manufacture of pipes. The natural scarcity of this much-esteemed article, and the great cost of importation in those days of limited facilities for transportation, rendered its use exclusively confined to the richest European noblemen, until 1830, when it became a more general article of trade. The first meershaum pipe made by Karol Kowates has been preserved in the Museum of Pesth.

A Blue-Blood Marriage.

It is most laughable to read the articles in the New York papers about the "blue-blood" aristocracy and the airs they put on over those who have made money in speculation or in manufacturing. The recent engagement of a son of Jay Gould to a daughter of one of the Astors has caused a new outbreak, the aristocracy which has "blood" to back it claiming that the girl is lowering herself by marrying a man whose money has been made in speculation and who has not always been rich. The Astors are considered the leaders of the blooded aristocracy, and the Goulds are considered the leaders of shoddy, whose money has not been handed down. To a common, ordinary ninespot, it looks queer to see the descendents of a man who traded in bad smelling raw furs, by which the money was accumulated, putting on style over a young fellow whose money was made in buying and selling nice, clean, sweet-smelling railroad stocks. If you look back to the time when Jay Gould, the father of the coming bridegroom, was working in a tannery, or peddling tinware, you find an Astor, a blue-blooded Astor, spearing musk-rats through a hole in the ice, skinning the game speared and selling the pelt to make a sealskin cloak. If you are ashamed of Gould as a surveyor, how do you feel about an Astor going about in a canoe, through marshes, taking dead muskrats and minks from steel traps set the night before and baited with liver? This girl who feels that she is lowering herself by marrying a man who made money by building and buying and wrecking railroads, would probably blush to see a picture of one of her ances tors, dressed in a buckskin shirt and pants, packing green hides from Green Bay to Milwaukee, and trading them for whiskey and salt pork, two rations of whiskey to one of pork. By investing skins in real estate on Manhattan Island the Astors got their wealth, but where did they get the "blood" we read about? The same blood is landed at Castle Garden from emigrant ships. All the emigrant of to-day has to do is to take his short-waisted coat and high water pants away out west and catch rats, and make a fortune, and he can go back to New York and put on style over the star-spangled American citizen with as much gall as the Astors do now over the Goulds.—*Milwaukee Sun.*

An American lady in Monterey, who prides herself on having mastered Spanish quickly—and is withal sometning of a coquette—desired to display her newly-acquired knowledge for the further captivation of a handsome young army officer. As he halted one morning outside her window, according to his daily habit, she rolled up eyes at him in sentimental manner and meant to say, "I am very lonesome—Yo estoy may solitario;" but what she did say—by merely changing the tense of the verb and the final o into a, was, "I have a tape worm!" Not until long afterward did she learn her mistake and comprehend the look of horror—not unnerved with compassion—that swept over his face, as he precipitately took his leave, never to return.

HOME.—In calling attention to an advertisement in our columns, we are pleased to notice an excellent sign in regard to it, viz.: that the testimonials relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla are from New England people, and many are from Lowell, the home of this medicine. We are assured that the sale of this article in Lowell, where it is best known, is wholly unprecedented in the annals of proprietary medicines. We leave it with you to decide as to the probable merits of an article with such a solid foundation.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

The Fate which Overtook the "City of Boston"—Capt. Murray's Ideas and Experiences.

A few years ago, the City of Boston sailed from harbor, crowded with an expectant throng of passengers bound for a foreign shore.

She never entered port.

The mystery of her untimely end grows deeper as the years increase, and the Atlantic voyager, when the fierce winds howl around and danger is imminent on every hand, shudders as the name and mysterious fate of that magnificent vessel are alluded to.

Our reporter, on a recent visit to New York, took lunch with Capt. George Siddons Murray, on board the Alaska, of the Guoin line. Capt. Murray is a man of stalwart build, well-knit frame, and cheery genial disposition. He has been a constant voyager for a quarter of a century, over half of that time having been in the trans-Atlantic service. In the course of the conversation over the well-spread table, the mystery of the City of Boston was alluded to.

"Yes," remarked the Captain, "I shall never forget the last night we saw that ill-fated vessel. I was chief officer of the City of Antwerp. On the day we sighted the City of Boston a furious southeast hurricane set in. Both vessels labored hard. The sea seemed determined to sweep away every vestige of life. When day ended the gale did not abate, and everything was lashed for a night of unusual fury. Our good ship was turned to the south to avoid the possibility of icebergs. The City of Boston, however, undoubtedly went to the north. Her boats, life-preservers and rafts were all securely lashed; and when she went down, everything went with her, never to re-appear until the sea gives up its dead."

"What, in your opinion, Captain, was the cause of the loss of the City of Boston?"

"The City of Limerick, in almost precisely the same latitude, a few days later, found the sea full of floating ice; and I have no doubt the City of Boston collided with the ice, and sank immediately."

Captain Murray has been in command of the Alaska ever since she was put in commission, and feels justly proud of his noble ship. She carries thousands of passengers every year, and has greatly popularized the Williams & Guoin line. Remarking upon the bronzed and healthy appearance of the captain, the reporter said that sea life did not seem to be a very great physical trial.

"No? But a person's appearance is not always a trustworthy indication of his physical condition. For seven years I have been in many respects very much out of sorts with myself. At certain times I was so lame that it was difficult for me to move around. I could scarcely straighten up. I did not know what the trouble was, and though I performed all my duties regularly and satisfactorily, yet I felt that I might some day be overtaken with some serious prostrating disorder. These troubles increased. I felt dull and then, again, shooting pains through my arms and limbs. Possibly the next day I would feel flushed and unaccountably uneasy, and the day following chilly and despondent. This continued until last December, when I was prostrated soon after leaving Queenstown, and for the remainder of the voyage was a helpless, pitiful sufferer. In January last, a friend who made that voyage with me, wrote me a letter urging me to try a new course of treatment. I gladly accepted his counsel, and for the last seven months have given thorough and business-like attention to the recovery of my natural health; and to-day, I have the proud satisfaction of saying to you that the lame back, the strange feelings, the sciatic rheumatism which have so long pursued me, have entirely disappeared through the blood purifying influence of Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure, which entirely eradicated all rheumatic poison from my system. Indeed, to me, it seems that it has worked wonders, and I therefore most cordially commend it."

"And you have no trouble now in exposing yourself to the winds of the Atlantic?"

"Not the least. I am as sound as a bullet, and I feel specially thankful over the fact because I believe that rheumatic and kidney disease is in the blood of my family. I was dreadfully shocked on my last arrival in Liverpool to learn that my brother, who was a wealthy China tea merchant, had suddenly died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and consider myself extremely fortunate in having taken my trouble in time, and before any more serious effects were possible."

The conversation drifted to other topics, and as the writer watched the face before him, so strong in all its outlines and yet so genial, and thought of the innumerable exposures and hardships to which its owner had been exposed, he instinctively wished all who are suffering from the terrible rheumatic troubles now so common, might know of Captain Murray's experience and the means by which he had been restored. Pain is a common thing in this world, but far too many endure it when they might just as well avoid it. It is a false philosophy which teaches us to endure when we can just as readily avoid. So thought the hearty captain of the Alaska, so thinks the writer, and so should all others think who desire happiness and a long life.

YEARS ago an eccentric old chap kept one of the hotels at St. Albans. One fine day he had his rooms renumbered, when he caused No. 7 to be neatly painted upon the back of the front door. After that, when a traveler came along whose looks he didn't fancy, he would simply give the order to his porter: "Show the gentleman to No. 7," and, the porter complying, the undesirable guest would find himself escorted to the front door. This was the same citizen, by the way, who when dunned by one of his regular boarders for the value of an overcoat stolen from the hotel, turned to the clerk, and ordered: "Make out this man's bill right off; I'll be hanged if I'll board and clothe him for five dollars a week!"

A good name at home is a tower of strength abroad. Ten times as much Hood's Sarsaparilla is used in Lowell as of any other.

BILL SNYDER'S BOY.

Yer see that red-haired boy a-standin' over yender
With the ragged pants, dirty shirt, and only one suspender?
Well, now, yer'd think, to look at him, that he was meek and mild,
But he's rougher than a cow-boy and twenty times as wild.
Last night I took him with me down stairs into the cellar,
Ter help me draw some cider and git some apples mellar.
I held the pitcher under the barrel, while he pull. ed out the plug,
And the precious cider gurgled forth, ker-chug! ker-chug! ker-chug!
When I drawed about as much as any common man could lug,
The boy looked kinder scared and said: "Say, Pop, I've lost the plug,
If yer want ter keep the cider in, jest stick yer thumb right in it,
While I go and find another plug—I'll only be a minut."
Well, there I stood for more'n an hour, a-holdin' in that cider,
And I cussed that boy till the air was blue, as sure's my name's Bill Snyder.
At last I had ter give it up, for I had got my fill,
And I pulled my thumb from out the hole and let the cider spill.
Yer kin bet yer boots I licked that boy till he was black and blue,
For I knowed that he was playing tricks, and I guess he knowed it, too.
Do yer see that thumb? Looks 's if 'twas dead—as white as this 'ere ceilin';
I could stick a knife right through it; 't ain't got a bit of feelin'.
There's many a trick been played before on honest old Bill Snyder;
But I never had a thumb, till now, get paralyzed on cider. —*Puck.*

A Story of Judge Poland.

Here is a good story of Judge Poland, of Vermont, who turns up in Congress after having been in obscurity since he was snowed under in 1874. The Judge wears now the same old swallow-tail coat with brass buttons that warmed him ten years ago. When he is so dressed, with his white hair and smoothly-shaven face he bears a certain resemblance to the pictures of George Washington. The Judge is very proud of this and his friends know it. Well, one day he had a party of friends from Vermont at the White House, and they happened to be in the East room, which was completely shaded by the heavy curtains. A comfortable-looking Quaker with his wife and two children, entered the farther end of the room in their sight-seeing rounds. In a corner near the Judge stood a full-length picture frame, leaning against the wall.

"Get behind that frame," said one of his party, "and we'll tell these people that it's a picture of Washington."

The judge stepped briskly into the place as slowly the Quaker and his brood came down the great room, he pointing out the pictures on the wall.

"Who's that?" he demanded, pointing toward the Judge.

"That's Washington," he was answered. "Do not go near. The painting is just finished, and must not be touched."

The Judge stood impassive in the shadow, gazing pensively out on the group halted a dozen feet away. At length the honest visitor found voice. Turning slowly to his wife, he said:

"Wife, we have always thought well of George Washington, but that is all over. We are temperance people; just look at that nose!" and he pointed toward the most marked feature of Poland's face, gathered up his family and slowly marched away.

The Vermonters restrained themselves for a moment, then gave way, and only realized what they were doing by the Judge's gruff words:

"What are you fools laughing at?"

The story was told, and the next day Fernando Wood alluded to it in Poland's presence, but the latter's expression then has deterred his friends from mentioning it in his presence. It is noticed, however, that since then, the Judge very seldom alludes to his likeness to the Father of his Country.

The Quiet Passenger.

A big, burly, good naturedly aggressive man entered a horse car recently, accompanied by a large turkey, and, having seated himself, he placed his turkey in a sitting position beside him. The car filled rapidly, and, although several ladies were compelled to stand, the turkey kept its seat, guarded by its burly owner. When the conductor came through he noticed the turkey, and addressing the man said: "You will have to take that turkey up."

"What for?"

"To let some of these people sit down. You can't keep him on that seat."

"What's the reason I can't?"

"Because these people are as much entitled to a seat as is your turkey."

"Well, who said they wern't? This turkey ain't bothering anyone and I'd like to see anyone bother him."

"You'll have to take him up, anyhow · he isn't a passenger."

"No, he isn't. He's a deuced sight better than the average passenger you carry. He's clean, he ain't telling all that he knows, he ain't drunk, he don't smell of tobacco and he don't spit all over the floor."

By this time all the passengers were laughing, and the peculiar appearance of the turkey as he sat bolt upright with his legs spread out on the seat, added to the merriment. The conductor, annoyed at the laughter, excitedly said: "Every seat in this car that's occupied has got to be paid for; now you take that turkey up, or get out!"

"I won't do it. Here's a ticket for him, and see that you punch it. I guess it don't make much difference to a railroad company what kind of an animal occupies a seat so long as its paid for." So the turkey kept his seat, to the great enjoyment of the passengers.

Despise not small things. That slight cold you think so little of may be the forerunner of a complaint that may land you in the grave. Avoid this by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

Why throw away so much hard-earned money trying worthless medicines, when for 35 cents a remedy can be procured that will cure coughs, colds, sore lungs, and croup? Give it a trial. Adamson's Balsam will do it. Trial bottles ten cents.

The Old Lady's Twenty Dollars.

"I recollect another instance," and the conductor's face lost its look of indignation and a smile crept over it, "in which I completely cured a fat, fussy old woman of her efforts to beat her way. She would invariably tender me either a $20 gold piece or a bill for the same amount. We don't generally carry enough change for such large denominations, and it so happened that I was caught half-a-dozen times, and I guess she began to think she had a soft summer's snap, and became a regular patron of my car. One day I fixed myself. I literally loaded myself down for the occasion, and laughed about it to myself so often that my driver wanted to know if I thought I had mashed the pretty girl who sat in the corner on a previous trip. Well, at the proper corner stood my small monument of flesh waiting my coming. I stopped the car with cheerful alacrity, and assisted the old woman on board with such a beaming countenance that I really feared I might give myself away. After she had fairly settled herself I started in to collect her fare. She looked up so innocently at me and said 'Really, I have nothing smaller than this $20 piece,' at the same time handing me a shining double-eagle. 'Well, I think I can change it for you this time,' says I, and I did.

"I reached down in a pocket where there was a good-sized leather bag, untied the string, and held it upside down over her lap. 'There,' I said, as the contents jingled downward, 'you'll find just 1,995 in that pile, I guess—your exact change. 'Oh!' says she, 'I believe I have a nickel in my pocket-book.' 'All right; you'd better keep it, or else I'll take it for some of the other fares you owe me.' At first she was disposed to make a row, but I was so perfectly independent, and the passengers were all laughing, that finally she took her handkerchief, made a sack, and tied up all the money she could, filled her her purse, her pockets, and then had a respectable little pile to shovel into her hand-bag. You may think I'm stretching this, but a man who works on a princely salary has no inducement to lie for a few paltry pennies," said the innocent-looking conductor, as he jerked the bell-cord and took on a dude, starting the car again so quickly as to land the misrepresentation of humanity into the lap of a spinster who sat in the farther corner.—*Chicago Tribune.*

My Wife Had Fits.

"For 45 years," says our correspondent Henry Clark, of Fairfield, Lenawee County, Mich., "my wife had fits. They would last about an hour, and sometimes longer. *Samaritan Nervine* has permanently cured her"

VARIETIES.

SHE KNEW THEM.—Mrs. Slingchin put her head over the fence and thus addressed her neighbor, who was hanging out her week's washing:

"A family has moved into the empty house across the way, Mrs. Clothesline."

"Yes, I know."

"Did you notice their furniture?"

"Not particularly."

"Two loads, and I wouldn't give a dollar a load for it. Carpets! I wouldn't put 'em down in my kitchen. And the children! I won't allow mine to associate with 'em, you bet. And the mother! She looks as if she had never known a day's happiness. The father drinks, I expect. Too bad that such people should come into this neighborhood. I wonder who they are?"

"I know them."

"Do you? Well, I declare? Who are they?"

"The mother is my sister, and the father is the Superintendent of the —— Sunday School."

A painful pause ensues.

AN officious old maid in a fashionable church up town isn't officious any more; in fact she has left the church. It happened thus. The ladies were going to give a big fair and bazaar, and Miss Wrinkle was bound to take a prominent part.

"I want to be 'Rebecca at the Well,'" she said, with a simper.

"But you can't," replied one of the ladies, "because one of the prettiest girls in the church has it."

"Then I want to be one of the 'Lambs of the Flock.'"

"But they are all young girls."

"Pshaw, I won't be anything then," and she flirted her dress and shook her curls in a real giddy way.

"Oh, I have it," cried a lady, after a minute's thought.

"What is it?"

"Why, there's a vacancy in the Antique Department, and that will be just the place for you. So artistically harmonious, you know."

UNCLE ABE was fond of 'possum. Having caught one he got his wife Dinah to cook it for him and requested that it should be placed in the cupboard until morning. The favor was granted, and Uncle Abe lay down before a log fire and went to sleep. His son Mose, coming in late, got the 'possum and ate it, laid the bones down at Uncle Abe's head, smeared the old man's face and hands with grease, and went to bed. The following morning Uncle Abe awoke and asked Dinah:

"Whar's dat 'possum?"

"In de cupboard," which she explored and found it missing.

Returning, Dinah inquired: "Abe, when did you eat dat 'possum? Dar's de bones at your head, yer face smells of 'possum and yer han's are greasy."

"Maybe I did eat dat 'possum, but if I did it did me less good dan any 'possum I ever et."

NEW servant—I like it here, mum. It seems just like my old home.

Mistress—Indeed? Did you ever live in a house as large as this?

New servant—Oh, no! I was not speaking of the house, I was thinking how nice that noise up stairs sounds. It reminds me of home all the time.

Mistress—Oh! you mean that hammering. That is my daughter. She is devoted to repousse work in brass. It is very fashionable now and she has quite a talent that way. But how can that remind you of your home? Where did you live?

New servant—Next door to a boiler factory, mum.

THE teacher of a country public school had been absent for several days on account of the death of her husband. When she returned to her duties her pupils were so awed by the remembrance of her sorrow through which she had passed that none of them ventured to address her. Finally a meek-looking little blue-eyed girl mustered up courage enough to remark:

"We are very sorry for you."

"I know you are, my dears," said the widow tearfully.

"Very, very sorry," continued the sympathetic child, "and—and we hope it won't happen again."

HARD TO PLEASE.—Miss Maria Pickaflaw (talking behind her fan to her sister): "The idea of Dolly Debut's wearing that heliotrope dress!"

Miss Jane Pickaflaw. "Why it strikes me as very becoming."

Martha (snappishly). "Becoming! Of course! Did anybody say it wasn't? But don't you know it takes a faultless complexion to wear that color, and for Dolly Debut to appear in that dress is as much as to say she considers her complexion perfect?"

Miss Jane: "How very bold of her to be sure!"

THE late George D. Prentice was once playing at poker on a Mississippi steamer. Prentice bet a thousand on his hand; his opponent raised him five hundred. Prentice again raised the stake a thousand.

"Mr. Prentice," said the opponent confidently, "you are betting more than your hand is worth."

Prentice looked at his hand, turned it down on the table, and said:

"Sir, if I were playing with Jupiter at a star ante, I would darken the everlasting firmament on the hand I have just turned down!"

"WHAT will be the duration of the cessation of this equipage at the next halt?" inquired a Boston maiden of the conductor.

"Which—who—what?" he gasped as he stared at her with unfeigned astonishment.

The young lady repeated the question, and the ticket-taker looked more blank than ever. Suddenly he smiled and politely said:

"No, ma'am; there's no such station on this road, but at the next stopping place I'll let you off, and you can take the down train back."

"How long have you been married?" asked the clerk at the hotel desk, as the elderly bridegroom registered.

"Two weeks," replied the happy man.

"Front," cried the clerk; "show the gentleman parlor B; fifteen dollars a day, sir."

"Third wife," calmly said the guest.

"Oh, excuse me. Front, show the gentleman to 824, back. Take the elevator; $4 a week, sir."

Chaff.

A leading feature at a horse show—the halter.

A hitch in the proceedings—stopping to tie your horse.

To remove superfluous hair—Send your well-filled mattresses to be done over by a cheap upholsterer.

Some men are just blind enough not to see their duties, but they can see all their rights very clearly.

This world is pretty even—the piano has spoiled many a good dish-washer, and many a good dish-washer has spoiled a piano.

A New York man who saw a woman measured for a bonnet is now in a hurry to find out where he can get measured for an umbrella.

One of the first things a railroad acquires is a deficit. We don't know what it is used for, but it's part of the equipment of the first year.

Henry Ward Beecher says that four-fifths of the inhabitants of Heaven are women. How delightful it must be to know about all of these things?

The navy is to have a new uniform, and the query is whether there will be enough cloth left in the country for a pair of coat-tails for a policeman.

"I hev often noticed," says Josh Billings, "that the man who would have done such wonderful things ef he had bin thare, never gits thare."

A strong minded young lady said to her dressmaker the other day: "If women are ever allowed to vote, what do you think will be the fashion for voting-dresses?"

The most notable difference between Langtry and Modjeska has just been revealed to the great mind of the Burlington *Free Press.* "One is a stick and the other's a Pole.

A Texas man got mad because a waiter handed him a napkin the other day. He said he reckoned he knew when to use a handkerchief without having no hints thrown out.

"Are you going to the funeral this afternoon, Mrs. Flip?" asked one lady of another on Broadway. "Well, yes, if my husband don't bring home matinee tickets," replied the latter.

Aunt—"Has any one been at these preserves?" Dead silence. "Have you touched them, Jimmy?" Jimmy, with the utmost deliberation: "Pa never 'lows me to talk at dinner."

John Boyle O'Reilly writes very prettily of "The Songs that are Not Sung." It certainly is an inspiring subject. John has evidently peeped into the waste-basket of a newspaper office.

An intemperate citizen of Rochester calls his stomach "Hades" because it is the place of departed spirits. And one in Cincinnati calls his "The Tomb," because it's where the bier goes.

It hurts a man wuss ter tell him o' a fault kin'ly den it does roughly, fur if ye tells him kin'ly he kain't say nuthin', but if yer tells him in a rough way he kin fight yer an' get satisfaction.

"Is you gwine to get an overcoat this winter?" asked a darkey of a companion. "Well, I dunno how dat's gwine to be," was the reply. "I'se done got my eye on a coat, but de fellah dat owns it keeps his eye on it too."

Jones asked his wife: "Why is a husband like dough?" He expected she would give it up, and he was going to tell her that it was because woman needs him; but she said it was because he was hard to get off her hands.

A passenger on a Western railroad offered the conductor a trade dollar for fare. The conductor examined it and remarked: "I don't want that piece of money." "Well, give it to the company, then," replied the passenger.

"Trust men and they will be true to you," says Emerson. We showed this to a respectable grocer. He grew livid with rage, seized a club, and wanted to know where that Emerson fellow lived. There was mischief in that grocer's eye. We did not tell him.

A man makes an awful row if his wife takes his razor to trim a little maize on her little toe, or sharpen a lead pencil; but he thinks it is all right and scoffs at her if she shrieks her feeble protest when he takes her little embroidery scissors to cut a copper telephone wire.

"I can marry any girl I please, said an Elmira young man who was rather "spoony" on a Binghamton young lady, as he wore a rather self-satisfied expression of countenance. "No doubt," she responded sarcastically, "but what girl do you please?" They are not on speaking terms now.

A New York man went into a crowded car and asked if he could have the seat which was then occupied by a hat, whose owner was sitting in the next seat. The man angrily grasped his hat, and answered: "Yes, take it, if you're a hog." "I'm so near one that I guess I'll take it," said the other.

No matter how long you have been a sufferer from Rheumatism, there is hope of a cure since the discovery of ATHLOPHOROS—the champion remedy. Many write to confirm this. Their letters make a verdict which is unanimous, impartial, strong. As an instance, Alvin G. Vail, Crawford County, Iowa, writes: "I send for five dollars worth of ATHLOPHOROS. The bottle I used has helped me very much. Pain all gone, but some lameness yet, and well there might be, for I have been troubled for 35 years with rheumatism."

The Household.

WASHING.

When the farmer's wife sits down to "count up her mercies," there is one blessing she would probably overlook, and indeed might reckon among her afflictions, that of doing her own washing, or at least superintending the work. Remembering how she has been fanned by a Manitoba zephyr when hanging out clothes in mid-winter, and stood amid steaming suds till she was fit to faint in the dog-days, she would think the woman who had only to put her bundle of soiled linen outside her door to have it mysteriously disappear and be as mysteriously returned, the magic of the process lying in sundry circular bits of silver, a happy individual. But she would hardly think it so funny as she examined the returned articles. Instead of being fragrant of cleanliness, as are those dew-bathed and sun-dried, she would find them redolent of the smells of somebody's kitchen, stale odors of tobacco and pancakes. She would find the most of the articles ironed rough-dry and folded "on the bias." The fiendish flatiron has been too familiar with lace and ruffles; they hang in festoons not intended in the original plan; puffs are ironed flat, and embroidery carefully scorched on the right side. There is a lavish prodigality in the matter of starch which seems totally uncalled for; the victim feels as if encased in an armor of boiler iron when she essays these renovated garments, while curiously enough her collars wilt with one day's wear. In anguish she mourns the loss of one after another of her cherished possessions. They are; and first she knows they are not. The washwoman, by an arithmetical process peculiar to herself, takes away twelve handkerchiefs and returns a dozen of eleven, and will swear by the inconstant moon, which is sacred to Monday, that you never gave out but ten. There will be seven stripes on one stocking and a baker's dozen on the other; and somebody's huckaback towels at ten cents will replace your damask at a dollar. Some day this unhappy woman, the slave of the gnome of soapsuds, will stand perplexed before an unwonted garment, a long-sleeved chemise too short for a nightdress, for instance; knowing in her secret heart that somewhere some man is surveying with emotions of profound disapproval a portion of her attire. The nurse in "Pinafore" who "mixed those babies up," did not do the damage that one well-disposed washwoman can do every week of her life. The victim may try the whole gamut of her resources; remonstrances, entreaties, firmness, dignity, sarcasm, and an out-and-out "blowing up," and get the same answer: "Yes mom; all right mom." What can be done against such utter imperturbability? And if she changes, she only finds them to be "pretty much of a muchness," till she comes to look with envy on the poorest of her sex who owns a washtub and a clothes-line.

With the present helps, the weekly washday is no longer the bugbear of the week, as it used to be. And the great secret of easy washing lies in the thorough soaking of the clothes before beginning. All the makers of the deturgent soaps so liberally advertised, and which are often highly commended, lay great stress on the necessity of following out "the directions" which invariably include a good soaking. A great deal of the virtue ascribed to the soap is really due to the soaking. It is certainly every woman's duty to lighten her work by every means in her power. And in winter weather she should take care of her health also. Do not run out for wood and water while warm with exercise in an overheated kitchen, with bare head and rolled-up sleeves; take time to let down the sleeves and put on a hood and shawl; "it pays," and may save an attack of pneumonia or congestive fever, not to mention the frequent sore throat. Put on rubbers before going into the snow to hang up the clothes, and a pair of canton flannel mittens will save aching fingers.

There are a few things the "house mother" should bear in mind on washing day. One is that a little borax dissolved in the water in which her pretty scarlet napkins and tablecloths are washed, will prevent their fading. Black-and-white prints and cambrics, usually spoiled by washing, may be much improved in appearance by putting them first in water in which sugar of lead has been dissolved at the rate of an ounce to a pailful of water, and letting them lie in it an hour or so. Ordinary starch makes such prints a dingy color, stiffen with potato or bran water instead. It will be found more economical to buy the cheaper grade of starch in bulk, for colored clothes, and save the "silver gloss" for the fine shirts and collars. The taking out of stains is one of the accomplishments of a good laundress. Fresh grass stains and some inks are said to be removed by alcohol; a fresh ink-stain can generally be drawn out by soaking in milk. Grass stains on white, if laid in the sun till they turn brown, will wash out. Bleaching powder will remove some stains, but articles must be carefully rinsed, as such powders contain lime and chlorine. Iron rust is generally removable by lemon juice, salt and sunshine; muriatic acid takes it out quick. Put the cloth over a bowl of hot water, touch the spot with a little acid, and dip into the water, rinse well at once, and in water to which a little ammonia has been added. Many colored fabrics will bear this treatment.

A small quantity of borax dissolved in the rinsing water whitens the clothes. After washing, rub the hands with lemon juice or a few drops of vinegar; the acid neutralizes the effect of the alkali of the soap, and keeps the skin soft and smooth.

And when you hang the clothes-horse full of nicely ironed, sweet-smelling linen, white and smooth, do not forget to be thankful for the luxury of clean clothes, all your own, and every article present at roll-call.

BEATRIX.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia.

A TRIP TO WESTERN NEW YORK.

Leaving our home at ten o'clock we were rapidly whirled away to the City of the Straits, en route for Western New York. Arriving in the city at the busy part of the day, we watched with wondering interest the surging mass of human beings, thronging the streets, business men and men of leisure, squalid, dirty women and women of matchless beauty, with faces beaming with the light of pure, holy womanhood, children whose countenances betokened want and poverty, and little ones reveling in the luxury of wealth and parental care, woebegone beggars, and gay liveried carriages with their smiling, occupants, all these formed a living, moving panorama, and in every human form a living, beating heart, encrusted in an impenetrable shell of selfishness, or reaching out in sympathy to other human hearts, and by love and kindness, bringing the sun light of hope and peace to many a tempest-tossed soul. What were the joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, aims and purposes of this ceaseless throng?

The sight of a city's throng always impresses me with a feeling of awe. I have watched the crowds in Chicago, Washington, New York and other cities, and it is ever the same sight, so many people unlike, and yet so like each other, each bearing on their brow the impress of their Maker, and working out for themselves the great problem of life, illy or well, as the case may be.

After spending the night with friends in the city, we seated ourselves in one of elegant coaches of the Great Western Railway, and were ferried over the water to Her Majesty's dominion, and being a woman I was obliged to remain in the car, and "abide by the stuff" while my liege lord went out to enjoy the scenery; but being left to my own thoughts, I fell to musing and imagining the scenes of days gone by, when the French of Canada, as early as the year 1670, established an outpost, for the prosecution of the fur trade, called Detroit; and of the erection of the fort (on the corner of Fort and Shelby Streets, by the British commander Major Le Noult, the whole country having been ceded to the British crown in 1763; the possession of the fort in 1796, by Captain Porter and the first planting of the American flag in Michigan; the reverses of war which gave it into the enemy's hand in 1812; the final triumph of our army over the red men and red coats, and the recapture of Detroit and organization of the territorial government in 1813. When I thought of all this and the beautiful city as it now exists, and our grand State and nation, I felt like shouting "God save the Republic and Michigan, my Michigan!"

The course of the Great Western affords a fine view of Detroit river, and a glimpse of Belle Isle, the new city park, and for many miles runs close to the edge of the beautiful Lake St. Clair, lying so peacefully in the sunlight, with no hint of the sudden bursts of storm and wind which come upon its shallow waters, and giving to me no token of penitence or remorse for desolating the home and heart of an only sister. Well I remember those weeks of tearful waiting, when no voice came back from the dead, who went out so full of life and hope.

The country for many miles beyond Windsor is as level as though laid out with line and plummet; the soil seems low and wet, producing a growth of ash, beech and elm timber, elm predominating. The exception and not the rule is pleasant, nicely painted residences, the greater part being log or roughly boarded, whitewashed houses.

Chatham, the first important station, is really a pretty town, with some fine residences and public buildings, with such a plentiful supply of evergreen as to give it a picturesque appearance. London is a fine town of thirty thousand inhabitants. We were shown the spot on the river Thames, where so many went down to death in sight of home and friends. The river is narrow, and nothing but criminal carelessness could have occasioned such a terrible disaster.

As we advance farther east, and approach the head waters of the river Thames near Ingersoll, the monotony of the lowlands is broken, and the scenery becomes grand and beautiful. Clear, swift running streams, sloping hillsides, elegant residences, fertile valleys, with a superabundance of dark green pine, form a lovely picture for the eye to rest upon; indeed, this section is called the garden of eastern and western Canada, the value of farms being sixty and ninety dollars per acre.

In the course of our journey we touch Lake Ontario at Hamilton, and shortly before reaching Niagara cross the Welland Canal constructed to connect Lake Erie with Ontario, thwarting the mad waters of Niagara, and enabling the "great ships that go down to the sea" to find their way out from the lakes to the gulf and ocean. As we neared the Falls darkness drew her veil over the scene, and we entered Buffalo amid a network of signal lights. After a night's rest we resumed our journey, taking the Michigan Southern which runs to Dunkirk, parallel with the Nickel Plate. This road, extending from St. Louis to New York, was built in less time and with less expense than perhaps any other road of the same length, and is beautifully and strongly built, with heavy trestle work, and massive bridges. The cuts through the hills show slate rock instead of gravel thrown up with the soil, and I thought what a novelty it would be to the children of Michigan to pick up their slates from the ground.

A few miles out of Buffalo we saw the Rifle Ranges with the flags still flying; and all the way from Buffalo to Dunkirk were in sight of Lake Erie, and saw the effects of the November gale in the shape of disabled vessels, lying stranded on the shore. A vessel worth ninety thousand dollars became disabled at Dunkirk, and drifted to Buffalo at the mercy of wind and wave, and finally landed high and dry in the streets of Buffalo and was then lying in that strange predicament. A story is told of the crew of a certain ship being lashed to the masts all night, and like Paul, wishing for the day, when lo and behold they were but a few feet from shore. Another, of the owner of a ship missing a train, and so failing to embark in his own vessel, which went down with all on board.

Dunkirk is a city of seven thousand inhabitants, and presents a dingy, dirty appearance, caused in some degree no doubt by the extensive car works, but chiefly by the slovenly character of its inhabitants, who are mostly foreigners. Dunkirk is well named, except it should have been Brown City, instead of Brown Church. MRS. W. K. SEXTON.

HOWELL, Dec. 29th.

(To be continued.)

"HE WILL DO TO GO WITH."

A group of men idling somewhere. A young girl's name is mentioned, and one of them, from the vileness of heart and mouth, utters a sentence or two, which stains that name forever. The assertion may be utterly false; it is very likely in the eyes of the rightminded to sink as low he who utters it, as she whom it is uttered against; but it is suddenly winged; it passes from lip to lip, is wondered over, often doubted, but never passed without some weight, because, in the country phrase, the slanderer has at times "kept company with her." And yet the young lady in question may be purity itself, and partially recognizing his unworthy character, said to herself and friends: "He is not a man I would want to marry, but he will do to go with." How often have I heard that sentence, and how often have I wished that the thoughtless creature before me could be made to realize the risks she was taking! A man who is a trifle fast, spends money freely and is nicer to go out with than the steady man she would choose for a a life-partner, but though he may be a perfect gentleman in her presence to-day, she has little idea of where and how he may be bandying her name about to-morrow. When he "puts an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains," his better nature becomes deadened, and to keep pace with wild companions, he is liable to forget truth and respect. A friend of mine once attended a party in company with such a man, and a few days later came to me and told, with a tear-wet, indignant face, what he had said about her in a saloon. It was nothing really bad, but the idea of being made the subject of talk in such a place, humiliated her beyond expression. She had had a natural girlish anxiety to attend the party, but realized when too late, that by accepting attention from a gentleman, a lady always places her good name in his keeping.

We know that much may be said about woman using her influence to teach honor and respect of woman. The mother may teach the boy at her knee; the sister or wife employ all the tact and courage she possesses in checking slurs upon her sex; but reformation works slowly, and the young lady of to day must take society pretty much as she finds it. Of course it is hard for a girl to refuse an invitation somewhere, when she longs to go and thinks of this and that chum who will surely be there, but she had better a thousand times spend a lonely evening and cry herself to sleep in a fit of "blues," than to accept it with the mental apology, "He will do to go with." A. H. J.

THOMAS, Dec. 22nd.

A COPY of the Cook Book prepared for gratuitous distribution by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has been laid upon our table, and we find it a valuable work of its class, well worth the trouble of sending for. There are recipes for every table delicacy, from soups to confectionery, and the directions are plain and sensible, calling for few not-easily-get-at-able ingredients, such as caused poor "Bella Wilfer" to indignantly apostrophise the "Complete British Housewife." The book has over 100 pages, paper covers, and as we have said, is well worth securing. Write for it to E. St. John, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

READERS of the HOUSEHOLD will regret to hear that Miss Ida F. Noyes, of Vinewood Avenue, this city, whose pleasant "Eastern Glimpses" down the St Lawrence and at the sea-side gave us a breath of salt air, last fall, has been compelled by continued ill-health to resign her position in the Tappan School, and seek rest and strength in a more congenial climate. Miss Noyes leaves soon for St. Augustine, Florida, from whence she will sail for the Bermudas, to remain for several months at Nassau, the chief city in "the land where it is always June," and return, we hope, with a new lease of life.

Useful Recipes.

HOUSEKEEPERS are often at their "wit's ends" to know what to set before their families as sauce in an "off" fruit year, when their stores of canned fruits, jellies and preserves run low. Our valued contributor, A. H. J., furnishes the following recipe for

APPLE SAUCE.—It is about the only sauce we have this year, so it is best to ring all possible changes upon it. A dainty look and taste and name—"Marmalade"—may be given to it thus: Wash, quarter and core good tart apples and stew to a pulp; rub through a colander or sieve, and to every pound of fruit add one-half pound of nice sugar, season with lemon, or anything else to suit taste. Sweet apples may be canned with sliced lemons to give a flavor; or with raisins—about a teacupful to each quart of fruit.

THE Household Editor owns to a weakness for nice tart apples, washed, the cores removed (but the apples left whole) a thin sugar sirup poured over them, then baked in a slow oven. Serve one apple in each sauce-dish, with a liberal supply of cream and sugar.

ORANGES make a nice change on the tea-table. Pare, removing as much of the white as possible, slice thin and lay in your best glass sauce-dish. Sprinkle plentifully with powdered sugar, and add dessicated cocoanut if liked. Let stand half an hour or so before using. A very dainty dish is made by slicing oranges and pineapple together and dusting with sugar.

CUSTARD.—Make the required quantity of custard, adding milk enough so it will whey slightly; when done spread the top with jelly or jam, and cover with a *meringue* of the whipped white of one egg to a tablespoonful powdered sugar. Return to the oven and brown slightly, set in a cold place till supper time.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic—for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVES OF PAIN

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA have long enough run riot in the human system.

They have tormented the human family and defied the medical faculty; from time out of memory they have corrupted the blood, demoralized the joints, vexed the nerves, agonized the muscles and racked the brain with wearying pain.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is the enemy of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, repairs their damages, renews the blood, eases the joints, calms the nerves, soothes the muscles, gives rest and peace to the troubled brain, and ensures delightful sleep.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is a new remedy, but it has been abundantly tried. From far and near come testimonials from well-known persons who had long been sufferers. It has turned their diseases out. It has cured them. That is all,—and that is enough.

"ATHLOPHOROS" can do for you what it has done for those sufferers. It can drive out your Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and will do so if you give it a fair trial.

"ATHLOPHOROS" has by this time had such a good trial all over the country that its true work is known, and its true character proved.

"ATHLOPHOROS" means "Prize-Bearer;" "Victor;" "Conqueror." It carries off the prize as VICTOR over the attacks of these terrible maladies, and CONQUEROR of the frightful agonies their victims have endured. Not a mere temporary relief, but a permanent, enduring, and triumphant cure.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

FOOLISH WOMEN

Those suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, which are daily becoming more dangerous and more firmly seated, yet who neglect to use, or even to learn about Zoa-Phora—Woman's Friend. For proof of its merit address,

B. PENGELLY & Co.,
123 W. Main St.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

N. B.—Every woman, sickly or healthy should read Dr. Pengelly's book, "Advice to Mothers." *Free to any lady.* Postage in sealed envelope, 4c.

DR. J. W. KERMOTT'S



STRICTLY VEGETABLE — ACT WITHOUT PAIN.

MANDRAKE PILLS,

CURE Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and PURIFY THE BLOOD.

NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box. For sale by all druggists.

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PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR

Washing and Bleaching

In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. In every family, rich or poor, should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.



"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the *cause*

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals ulcers and sores, and restores the hair

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Greasy Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible blood purifiers and Skin Beautifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.



YOUR NAME printed on 50 Cards ALL NEW designs of Gold Floral, Remembrances, Sentiment, Hand Floral, etc., with Love, Friendship, and Holiday Mottoes. 10c. 1 pkt. and this elegant Ring, 50c., 15 pkts. & Ring, $1. 12 NEW "CONCEALED NAME" Cards (name concealed with hand holding flowers with mottoes) 20c. 7 pkts. and this Ring for $1. Agents' sample book and full outfit, 25c. Over 200 new Cards added this season. Blank Cards at wholesale prices. NORTHFORD CARD CO. Northford, Conn.

(Continued from first page).

young animal had for dam Gentle Annie.

The stock on the farm includes 30 head of thoroughbred Shorthorns, 60 grades, 1,400 sheep, 52 horses, including brood mares and colts, of which 22 are grade Percherons, all grays, blacks and bays. Among the horse stock are a pair of full-blood Percheron brood mares, and a pair of two-year-old colts weighing 2,980 lbs., that were awarded first prize last fall at Ionia. Mr. Hayes has been quite a prominent exhibitor at the fairs, and the past season was first with his Shorthorn herd, first on cow four years old or over, first on heifer two years old and over, first on three year old bull, first on calf, with a number of premiums on his horses, colts, etc.

To give some idea of what we saw on this farm besides the stock, we would mention that the home farm contains 1,200 acres, and the other one worked 700 acres. There are the barns we have before referred to, and in addition thereto a tool-house 190 by 18 feet, which was filled with agricultural implements, among which we noticed three McCormick binders, four reapers, four mowers, two horse corn-planters, four drills, two hay-tedders, a hay-loader, two threshing machines, a steam engine, and innumerable plows, drags, etc. There are 1,364 feet, running measure, of barns, sheds, granaries, etc., 36 miles of fence, although the fields are all of 40 to 80 acres each. The main barn cost $7,000, the new one $4,000, and the proprietor is carrying nearly $60,000 insurance on farm buildings and contents.

Mr. Hayes is now crossing full blood Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, and likes the crosses better than the full bloods of either breed.

Besides running this farm, Mr. Hayes has been lumbering for years, and has a saw mill at Muir with a capacity of 50,000 feet daily, between which and his farm he has a private telephone, as well as with the banks and other business places in Lyons and Ionia. Of course such a business as he is at the head of demands the most thorough system, and this is his rule in his farming operations as well as in the other departments. The farm has always paid well, and the proprietor is determined that it shall always be noted for its thorough cultivation, the high quality of its live stock, and the convenient and systematic arrangement of its immense buildings. We left it with the feeling that its owner was fully able to grapple with all its complications, and manage it successfully.

At the end of a pleasant visit we left with the promise to return again in the future when our journeyings bring us in this direction. ON THE WING.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New York State American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association will be held in the city of Rochester on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 15th and 16th. The following is the programme arranged for the meeting:

Morning Session, Tuesday, Jan. 15th.—Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, and the consideration of the proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

Afternoon Session.—President's address. Election of officers, and a paper by Chas. H. Richmond, M. D., Livonia, N. Y., on Goitre. Discussion.

Evening Session.—Requisites for Successful Sheep Breeding, by J. D. Sullivan, Livonia Center, N. Y. Discussion. General Topics pertaining to Sheep Husbandry, by Hon. Chas. R. Case, West Bloomfield, N. N. Discussion.

Morning Session, Wednesday, Jan. 16th.—The American Merino of the Future and How to Breed Him, by Hon. Elbert Townsend, Pavilion, N. Y. Discussion. How I Care for and Feed my Merinos, by E. B. Parmele, West Bloomfield, N. Y. Discussion. Care and Management of Stock Ram, by S. B. Lusk, Batavia, N. Y. Discussion.

Afternoon Session.—Weight of Fleece and Mutton Qualities, by Peter Martin, Rush, N. Y. Discussion.

Papers are expected from John S. Beecher, Livonia, N. Y., W. E. Dana, Avon, N. Y., and D. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc, Mich.

The Executive Board will be in session at the Whitcomb House on Monday, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, A. M. W. G. MARKHAM.
JOHN P. RAY, President.
Secretary.

Stock Notes.

MESSRS. L. W. & O. BARNES, of Byron, have sold to Mr. John Crites, of North Lansing, Ingham County, a Shorthorn bull calf. We did not learn its breeding.

THE Shorthorn cow Frederica 3d, bought by by Mr. R. B. Caruss, of St. Johns, Clinton Co., at the Ball and Boyden sale at Lansing last fall, has since dropped a bull calf. The youngster is now eight weeks old, and kicks the beam at 234 pounds.

MR. L. L. BROOKS, of Novi, has sold to John Joy, of Atlas, Genesee County, the bull calf that took first premium at the last State Fair. He has been named Duke Alexis, was sired by Duke of Lexington 35163, dam Kate Napier 4th, by Mazurka Duke 23994, and tracing to imp. Flora by Lafon's Son of Comet.

WM. BALL, of Hamburg, Livingston County, has sold to P. S. & D. C. Richards, of Byron, Shiawassee Co., the young Oxford Vanquish bull calf by Prince Barrington 2d 48995, out of Oxford Vanquish 7th by 4th Fordham Duke of Oxford 21554,—Oxford Vanquish 5th by Beau of Oxford (32012),—Imp. Oxford Vanquish 4th by Baron Oxford 2d (23876), &c.

MR. C. M. FELLOWS, of Manchester, in speaking of the sheep trade the past year, says that his sales have been very good, although not quite equal to those of 1882. That year he sold 87 rams and the past 83. There has also been a slight falling off in the ewe trade, but he says this only leaves him in better shape for the winter trade, which promises to be exceedingly good.

THE Flint *Globe* says that Dr. Willson has sold to Thomas Foster, from the Crapo farm, eight full blood Hereford bull calves of 1883, for $1,200, and nine grade bull calves of 1883, for $450, and eight grade heifer calves of 1883 for, $400, and two full blood bulls, four years old, for $500, and one full blooded bull calf of 1883, to David Clark, of Lapeer, for $300. Mr. Foster will ship most of these cattle to Kansas, with a car load or two of his own breeding, where they will be wintered and sold to ranchmen in the spring.

MESSRS. Hagaman, Powell & Townsend, of Romeo, Macomb Co., have purchased from A. M. Winslow's Sons, Kankakee, Ill., the Shorthorn bull 5th Constance Duke 38043. He was calved November 4, 1879, and is red and white in color. His sire was 2d Duke of Northumberland 22868, by Earl of Grasshill 8071, out of Lady Sale 32d by 6th Duke of Geneva 7933, tracing to Anna Boleyn by Favorite (252) and Bright Eyes by Hubback (319). The dam of 5th Constance Duke was Constance of Putney 5th by Marquis of Oxford 17693. We can congratulate the purchasers upon securing such a well bred animal.

R. B. CARUSS, of St. Johns, Clinton County, reports the following sales from his flock of registered Merinos:

To J. Anstey, St. Johns, ten rams.
To Isaac Young, St. Johns, one ram.
To M. Frink, St. Johns, one ram.
To S. S. Walker, St. Johns, two rams.
To Dr. Jones, Fowler, one ram.
To Wm. Dow, St. Johns, one ram.

He also reports the following sales of Essex hogs.

To Patrick Millett, Fowlerville, one boar.
To F. Ellis, Greenbush, one boar.
To Wm. Davis, Greenbush, one boar.
To D. Bishop, Boston, Ionia Co., one boar.

MR. WM. BALL, of Hamburg, Livingston County, reports the following sales of sheep from his flock of registered Merinos for the year 1883:

To J. S. Bamber, Highland, sixteen rams.
To George Ashley, Otisco, one ram.
To E. F. Brown, Grand Ledge, one ram.
To E. Fields, Whitmore Lake, one ram.
To C. E. Beurman, Brighton, one ram.
To C. Todd, Hamburg, one ram.
To S. G. Teeple, Hamburg, one ram.
To John Howard, Brighton, one ram.
To Daniel Euler, Cohoctah, one ram.
To J. Benham, Hamburg, two rams.
To Oscar Grossin, Hamburg, one ram.
To C. Rogers, Dexter, fifteen rams and two ewes.
To Wm. McDowell, Howell, one ram.
To C. P. Osborn, Dansville, four rams.
To George Wright, Iosco, one ram.
To Alpheus Macumber, Brighton, seven ewes.
To J. W. Besley, Eureka, Clinton County, 15 ewes.
To R. B. Caruss, St. Johns, seven ewes.
To William Caruss, Union Home, six ewes.
To Thomas Smith, Bath, two ewes and a ram.
To P. S. & D. C. Richards, Byron, ten ewes.
To W. G. Markham, Avon, N. Y., eight ewes and two rams.
To F. Love, Howell, one ram.
To J. F. Clements, Bath, one ram.

L. W. & O. BARNES, of Byron, Shiawassee County, report the following recent sales of stock from their herd of Poland Chinas:

To True Bros., Armada, Mich., boar pig.
To State House of Correction, Ionia, boar pig.
To B. G. Buell, Little Prairie Ronde, boar pig.
To R. M. Cross, Ovid, Mich., pair boar pigs.
To H. C. Richardson, Sandstone, sow pig.
To Orlando Marble, Howell, sow pig.
To F. G. Morrice, Perry, two sow pigs.
To W. G. Morrice, Morrice, boar pig.
To Hart Bros., Port Huron, three sow pigs.
To Pierce Bros., Manchester, Iowa, sow pig.
To C. F. Braden, Bonanza, pair pigs.
To A. W. Maring, Mendon, sow pig.
To Edward Young, Marengo, boar pig.
To DuBois Conklin, Grand Rapids, sow pig.
To T. G. Morrice, Perry, boar pig.
To Hart Bros., Port Huron, boar pig.

They also report the following sales of sheep from their flock of registered Merinos:

To L. M. Kelsey, Ionia, two rams.
To Daniel McColum, Durand, one ram.
To G. H. Eddy, Byron, one ram.
To I. S. Barnum, Byron, one ram.
To Wm. Burt, Victor, four rams.
To F. G. Morrice, Perry, two rams.
To W. G. Morrice, Morrice, one ram.
To C. A. Lamb, Deer Creek, one ram.
To DuBois Conklin, Grand Rapids, three ewes.
To A. W. Maring, Mendon, our old stock ram Monarch.

In addition to the above we have sold 25 high grade ewes to Charles Lamb, of Deer Creek, Mich., 14 high grade rams to different parties. We have 15 or 20 registered ewes, all bred, that we will sell.

SPECIAL NOTICE

From and after this date the subscription price of the MICHIGAN FARMER will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per annum, and this includes postage. As the postage is about eighteen cents per year on a single copy, our readers will admit that we are getting down to bed-rock. The FARMER is not a cheap paper, published by its owners for some ulterior object. We do not run an insurance office or manufacture agricultural implements, hence we cannot afford to compete with some publishers who do. They are willing to give you a copy for 25 or 50 cents per year, and rely upon getting four times the price of the FARMER out of you during the year by so doing.

Remember, $1.50, postage included, is all we ask you for 52 numbers of the FARMER, the blank paper of which will cost 75 cents.

Decine in Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, and Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARMER. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle.

This disease has again made its appearance in Chester County, Pennsylvania. It was supposed the disease had been stamped out in that State, as no cases had been reported for some time. The special agent of Governor Pattison, while making his regular rounds last week, discovered three new cases in one of the herds under his surveillance, in which no signs of the disease had appeared in three months. Thus far, by prompt action, the disease has been confined to the three herds of cattle in which it originally made its appearance. All infected animals are appraised, killed and paid for by the State.

Anomaly in the Teat of a Heifer.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, '83.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—I have a heifer, four years old, red with some white spots, that will come in the last of February, and is all right, except one teat which gives two streams of milk. I think it is a double teat, as one stream comes out at the side, and I think there are two different streams of milk. Could you inform me if I could close up the one on the side and not interfere with the flow of milk from the other one; if so, please give treatment, and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—To close up one of the milk ducts would necessitate a surgical operation, preventing the milking of the animal until the wound heals. We would advise you to let it alone.

Lice on Horses.

UNADILLA, Dec. 31, 1883.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Please inform me through your valuable paper if you know of any thing that will kill lice on horses. They are a large flat blue louse. You will favor me by answering this in your next paper. W. B.

Answer.—Have the animal well brushed out, then apply Evinco liniment diluted with equal parts of water. One application, properly applied, usually is sufficient. If necessary, repeat in two or three days.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Jan. 7, 1884.

Flour.—Receipts for the week, 1,795 bbls, against 2,393 bbls. last week, and 5,920 bbls for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments, 727 bbls. The market continues inactive and depressed, with light demand from all quarters. No change to note in values. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Michigan white wheat, choice	$4 75	@4 90
Michigan white wheat, roller process	5 25	@5 50
Michigan white wheat, patents	6 00	@6 25
Minnesotas, bakers	5 75	@6 00
Minnesotas, patents	7 25	@7 50
Rye		3 75

Wheat.—The past week has been a bad one in the grain trade, but now that the holidays are over there is some disposition to push things, and the wheat market opens with a much firmer tone. Yesterday, while there was no appreciation in prices, there was a stronger feeling developed, and the market closed firm. Closing prices were as follows on cash wheat: No. 1 white, $1 03; No. 2 white, 94½c; No. 2 red, $1 02¾. On futures: January, $1 03; February, $1 04; March, $1 06.

Corn.—No. 2 is selling at 54½c, and for February delivery at 55½; new mixed corn is quoted at 52c, and new rejected at 47½. Street price, 48 @52c per bu.

Oats.—No. 2 white are quoted at 36c, and No. 2 mixed at 34½c. For May delivery sales of No. 2 white were made at 40c.

Buckwheat Flour.—Quiet at $4 50 per 100 lbs.

Barley.—Fine western samples are quoted at $1 50@1 60 per bu., and Canada barley about 5c higher. State is selling at $1 20@1 40 per cental, and on the street at 60@70c per bu.

Oatmeal.—Demand good and prices steady. Fine Ohio and Illinois selling at $6@6 50, per bbl.

Corn Meal.—Firm and steady at $23@25 per ton for fresh ground.

Feed.—Very quiet under light receipts. Bran could be placed at about $14; middlings are nominal at $14 50 for coarse. and $16@17 for fine; corn and oats, $23@24.

Linseed Meal.—Demand active; for Detroit brand quotations are $1 50 per sack in retail lots, and $26 per ton sacked, in one or two ton lots, f. o. b.

Apples.—Are dull, and only small lots for the local trade are in demand; such orders are being filled at about $3 25@3 50 for good fruit.

Beans.—Inactive and depressed; pickers are quoting at $2 10@2 15 for their best stock; unpicked are not quotable at over $1 10@1 50 per bushel. From farmers' wagons buyers are paying $1 10@1 75.

Butter—Market firmer. Good fair butter sells at 20@21c per lb., and low grade stock at 8@12½c. Street price, 18@20c.

Cheese.—Market steady. Full cream State are quoted at 14½@15c ℔ lb, and second quality at 13@13½c.

Beeswax.—Scarce and firm at 30c ℔ lb.

Eggs.—Supply light and market steady at 27c for fresh, limed, 23@25c. Street prices, 24@27c.

Dried Apples.—Southern, 6½; State, 7@7¼c ℔ lb. Evaporated fruit is worth 14c.

Hay.—Baled on track is selling at $10@11 per ton.

Hops.—Market quiet. New Yorks are selling at 25@27c for choice, and mediums at 20@23c. Desirable State hops are quoted at 18@23c.

Dressed Hogs.—Retailers are paying $7@7 25 for good clean hogs, while packers are only offering $6 50@6 75. Very few coming in.

Clover Seed.—Quiet but higher. Spot and January delivery are worth $6 10 per bu. for prime.

Potatoes—The market is quiet and steady with only a local demand. Quotations are 50c for small lots.

Hickory Nuts.—In good supply at $1 20 for shell-barks and at 90c for large nuts.

Maple Sugar.—Quiet at 11@12c; syrup, 75@90c per gallon.

Onions.—Dull and unchanged at $1 50@1 60.

Cider.—Choice stock is quoted at 12½@15c per gallon.

Provisions.—Mess pork is lower, while clear pork is slightly higher. Other pork products unchanged, and market firm. Tallow is a shade higher. Quotations in this market are as follows:

Mess, new	15 25	@
Family do	15 50	@
Clear do	16 25	@
Lard in tierces, per lb	9⅛@	9¼
Lard in kegs, per lb	9⅜@	
Hams, per lb	13⅜@	14
Shoulders, per lb	7⅜@	8
Choice bacon, per lb	9 @	9¼
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	11 50	@ 11 75
Tallow, per lb	6½@	6⅝
Dried beef, per lb	13 @	13½

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday.—18 loads: six at $13; four at $10; two at $12; one at $14, $11 50, $11. $10 50, $8 50 and 8.

Wednesday.—9 loads: four at $13 50, two at $10 50 and $10; one at $12 50.

Thursday.—4 loads: two at $14; one at $13 and $10.

Friday.—15 loads: two at $12, $10, $9 50 and $9; one at $14 50, $14 25, $14, $13 50, $13, $11 50 and $10 50.

Saturday.—33 loads: nine at $14; four at $14 50, $11 and 10; two at $15, $13 and $10 50; one at $13 50, $12 50, $12, $9 50, $9 and $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Jan. 5, 1884.

The following were the receipts at these yards

	Cattle. No.	Sheep. No.	Hogs. No.
Ann Arbor	11	...	88
Albion	27	37	41
Brighton	18	...	...
Clyde	30	79	24
Charlotte	20	41	32
D., G. & M. R.	71	281	57
Grand Ledge	14	70	26
Grand Blanc	23	...	...
Highland	26	123	11
Marshall	3	67	...
Plymouth	21	...	...
Portland	12	...	21
Union City	19	...	...
Williamston	7	186	9
Wixom	...	173	...
Ypsilanti	19	...	...
Total	331	1,057	309

CATTLE.

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 331 head against 218 last week. There was a good attendance of buyers, and the market ruled strong and active at prices which averaged fully 25 cents per hundred higher than those of last week at these yards. The supply was small, and a great many more cattle would have been taken at the same prices. The prospects for those who are feeding cattle to get good returns, were never better, as all the cattle markets are stiffening up. Good cattle are cheaper here in Detroit than they are either in Chicago or St. Louis, so that the advance here is from natural causes. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	$5 75	@6 50
Choice steers, fine, fat and well formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5 25	@5 50
Good steers, well fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs	4 75	@5 00
Good Mixed Butchers' Stock—Fat cows, heifers and light steers	4 00	@4 75
Coarse Mixed Butchers' St ck—Light thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls	3 25	@3 75
Stockers	3 25	@3 75
Feeders	4 00	@4 25
Bulls	3 25	@5 00

Lathrop sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 873 lbs at $4 40.

Brown & Spencer sold Burt Spencer 10 fair butchers' steers av 958 lbs at $4 50, and a bull weighing 1,600 lbs at the same price.

Lewis sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 993 lbs at $4.

C Roe sold John Robinson 9 fair butchers' cows av 1,015 lbs at $4 25, and 3 bulls av 923 lbs at $3 25.

Brown & Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 2 fair butchers' heifers av 800 lbs at $4 40.

Woodruff sold Burt Spencer 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,060 lbs at $4 60.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of g od butchers' stock av 906 lbs at $4 50, and 2 bulls av 675 lbs at $3.

Sevier sold Burt Spencer 4 coarse oxen av 1,550 lbs at $3 87½.

Clark sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 924 lbs at $4 25.

Oberhoff sold Burt Spencer 3 fair shipping steers av 1,363 lbs at $5 40.

Kalaher sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 740 lbs at $3 75.

Sullivan sold Burt Spencer 2 choice oxen av 1,870 lbs at $5, and an extra bull weighing 1,870 lbs at the same price.

Kalaher sold Burt Spencer 2 good oxen av 1,680 lbs at $4 50.

Campbell sold John Robinson a coarse cow and a bull av 1,005 lbs at $3 50.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 7 good butchers' steers av 1,005 lbs at $4 75, and a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butche s' stock to John Robinson av 700 lbs at $3 25.

Kalaher sold Burt Spencer 2 choice oxen av 1,705 lbs at $5 25.

Sutton sold Wreford & Be k 3 good butchers' cows av 1,266 lbs at $4 60.

Sullivan sold Switzer & Ackley 2 bulls av 1,575 lbs at $3 75.

Smith sold Sullivan 3 good butchers' steers av 1,096 lbs at $4 90.

Lathrop sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 772 lbs at $4 25.

Nixon sold Switzer & Ackley 2 choice oxen av 1,670 lbs at $5 25.

Sly sold Wreford & Beck a bull weighing 1,120 lbs at $4.

Sutton sold Flieschman 8 choice steers av 1,210 lbs at $5 30.

Hosley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 22 head of fair butchers' stock av 820 lbs at $3 95, and a bull weighing 1,030 lbs at $3 50.

Estep sold Burt Spencer 3 choice oxen av 1,813 lbs at $5; 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,082 lbs at $4 50, a d a bull weighing 1,690 lbs at $4.

Pierce sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 907 lbs at $3 80.

Hyman sold Wreford & Beck 4 thin butchers' cows av 877 lbs at $3 80, and a bull weighing 980 lbs at $3.

Pierce sold Burt Spencer 2 choice oxen av 1,900 lbs at $5.

Hyman sold switzer & Ackley 2 extra oxen av 1,840 lbs at $6; 2 choice ones av 1,860 lbs at $5, and a bull weighing 1,650 lbs at $3 75.

C Roe sold Sullivan 2 fair butchers' steers av 860 lbs at $4 50, and a mixed lot of 4 head of thrn butchers' stock av 860 lbs at $3 75.

Sly sold Burt Sp ncer 20 choice butchers' steers av 1,083 lbs at $5 40.

Aldrich sold Switzer & Ackley 15 choice butchers' steers av 1,130 lbs at $5 50.

Blake sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,020 lbs at $4 12½.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,057, against 1,106 last week. The sheep trade was active, and prices firm at an advance of 25 cents per hundred over the rates of last week. Some of the sellers asked more, and shipped east in preference to making concessions in the pr ces asked. The future for sheep looks at present fully as promising as for cattle, and the next few weeks will see a considerable spriug in the market.

Bullard sold Wreford & Beck 84 av 90 lbs at $4 50.

Lewis sold Wreford & Beck 78 av 83 lbs at $3 90.

C Roe sold John Robinson 37 av 94 lbs at $4 25, and 48 to John Ellis av 81 lbs at the same price.

Nixon sold Wreford & Beck 70 av 85 lbs at $4 25.

Hyman sold Wreford & Beck 40 av 87 lbs at $4 40.

Lathrop sold Fitzpatrick 39 av 87 lbs at $4 50.

HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 309, against 397 last week. There were hardly enough hogs on sale to establish prices. The quality was poor, but buyers had to pay a strong 25 cents more per hundred than they did last week. Had there been more hogs, even of the same kind, prices would probably have been higher, as the small receipts did not induce the regular buyers to compete for them.

Lewis sold Oberhoff 20 av 177 lbs at $5 50.

Bullard sold Oberhoff 11 av 170 lbs at $5 25.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 91 av 170 lbs at $5 25.

Nixon sold Oberhoff 26 store pigs av 116 lbs at $4 50.

C Roe sold John Devine 41 av 206 lbs at $5 60.

Pierce sold John Devine 32 av 150 lbs at $5 40.

Estep sold John Devine 21 av 195 lbs at $5 25.

King's Yards.

Monday, Jan. 7, 1884.

CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 178 head of cattle on sale. Buyers were on hand early, and the offering changed hands at fully as strong prices as those ruling at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Merihew sold John Loosemore 5 fair butchers' heifers av 740 lbs at $4 25; 3 av 703 lbs at $4, and 2 bulls to Kaufman av 710 lbs at $3 25.

Besancon sold Marx 2 fair butchers' heifers av 975 lbs at $4 10.

White sold McIntire a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 754 lbs at $3 90.

Merihew sold Stucker a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 649 lbs at $3 55.

White sold Kammon 2 good butchers' steers av 960 lbs at $5.

Harger sold Stucker 5 fair butchers' heifers av 838 lbs at $4.

White sold Hitter 2 good butchers' steers av 1,005 lbs at $5, and 3 to Bickendorf av 833 lbs at $4 75.

Losh sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 688 lbs at $3 50.

Campbell sold Marshick a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 641 lbs at $4.

S eley sold Kolb 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,057 lbs at $4 50.

Harger sold Genther 5 fair butchers' steers av 892 lbs at $4 50, and a choice one to Baxter weighing 1,250 lbs at $5 50.

Brant sold John Robinson 4 fair butchers' steers av 918 lbs at $4 40.

Losh sold Hersch 6 fair hutchers' steers and heifers av 820 lbs at $4 35.

Green sold Voigt a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 850 lbs at $4.

Tice sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 19 head thin butchers' stock av 884 lbs at $3 75.

Conley sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 753 lbs at $4.

Merrihew sold Haerppich 3 fair butchers' steers av 923 lbs at $4 40.

Buffalo.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,916, against 6,528 the previous week. The offerings of cattle were very light on Monday, only 60 cars being on sale. Trade ruled fairly active, and by noon the bulk of the offerings were desposed of. Prices ruled 20@30 cents per hundred higher for the best grades, and all of 20 cents for common stock. There were no extra cattle on sale, the best bringing, $6@6 25; light to good butchers' steers sold at $5 35@5 90, and mixed butchers' stock, $4 60@5 10, with rough lots at $3 50@4. The receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday were again light, and buyers paid 10@15 cents advance over Monday's rates. Of Michigan cattle: 19 steers av 1,054 lbs sold at $4 70; 3 oxen av 1,563 lbs at $4 50, and 2 bulls av 1,320 lbs at $3 25. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves--Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6 25	@6 70
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6 00	@6 15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5 60	@5 90
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4 75	@5 50
Good Butchers' Beeves—Light, fat steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 40	@5 00
Heifer—Fair to choice	3 75	@5 00
Cows and Heifers—Good to choice	3 65	@4 40
Texans and Cherokees	3 75	@4 00
Mixed Butchers' Stock—Common steers, stags, old cows, light heifers, etc	3 25	@4 25
Feeders—Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000	4 30	@4 50
Canadian feeders	4 40	@4 65
Stock Steers—Western, weighing 600 to 900 lbs	3 50	@4 20
Stock bulls	2 90	@3 25
Butchers' do, fair to good	3 25	@4 25
Veals—Fair to prime of 160 to 210 lbs average	4 00	@7 50

SHEEP.—Receipts, 19,900, against 23,400 the previous week. The supply of sheep on Monday consisted of 30 car loads. Trade opened slow, sellers insisting on higher prices, and they finally succeeded in getting an advance of 10@15 cents over the rates ruling at the close of the previous week. The receipts were moderate for the next two days, but eastern reports were unfavorable, and the market closed weak on Wednesday, with fair to good 75 to 80 lb sheep selling at $3 75@4 25; 80 to 90 lb, $4 15@4 60; 90 to 100 lb, $4 40@5; 100 to 120 lb, $4 75@5 50; culls, $2 50@3 50; western lambs, common to extra, $4@5 25. We note sales of 107 Michigan sheep av 88 lbs at $4 75; 60 av 93 lbs at $4 25; 210 av 84 lbs at $4 75; 95 av 74 lbs at $4 25; 90 lambs av 62 lbs at $5; 34 do av 70 lbs at $5.

HOGS.—Receipts, 35,205, against 53,422 last week. The hog market for the three days of the week averaged stronger throughout, and all were sold, closing firm on Wednesday, with good to choice Yorkers selling at $5 70@5 90; fair do, $5 50@5 60; medium grades, fair to choice, $5 90@6 15; good to extra heavy, $6 25@6 40; pigs, common to choice, $5 10@5 30; skips and culls, $3 75@4 50.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 25,070, against 27,559 the previous week. Shipments 10,941. The supply of cattle on Monday was very light. Trade was active and prices much stronger than at the close of the previous week, By noon everything decent in the way of shipping cattle, was picked up at $4 75@6 37½ for common to choice grades, the bulk going at $5@5 75. Butchers' stock was in active demand at $2 50@4 50 for scalawags to choice lots. On Wednesday prices advanced 10@15 cents per hundred, and for the balance of the week the market ruled active and strong with a moderate supply. The storms blocked up the roads to a great extent during a part of the week, and a large number of cattle on the trains died from exposure. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves--Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards	$7 00	@7 25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	$6 50	@6 75
Good Beeves—Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 85	@6 25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 00	@5 65
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 25	@4 75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls and scalawag steers	2 00	@2 75
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4 00	@7 50

HOGS.—Receipts 44,793, against 88,587 last week. Shipments 25,883. The hog hog trade opened up on Monday with only 7,000 on sale. There was not a large demand from any quarter, but the small supply gave holders the advantage, and pr ces ruled 5@10 cents higher than those of the previous Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at $4 80@5 40, and inferior to choice heavy at $4 80 @5 95. On Wednesday the receipts were surprisingly small, and the market was excited, ruling 20 @25 cents per hundred higher than the prices of Monday. The market on Friday, though the demand was not particularly active, was again in sellers' favor. The receipts were light, and prices were 5@10 cents higher. There was no material change in the situation on Saturday, the market closing firm with poor to prime light selling at $5 10@5 80; inferior to choice heavy, $5 15@6 25, with skips and cul s at $3 75@5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cabinets $3

Per Dozen at

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DETROIT, - - MICH.

☞ On and after the first of October I will reduce the price of my cabinets to $3 per dozen.

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Cor. Michigan Avenue and Tenth Street. Open Daily—Sundays from 10 A. M.

Exhibiting the largest collection of foreign & native

WILD ANIMALS

ever exhibited in the United States. Also a large collection of Rare and Beautiful Birds. An Immense Aquarium containing a fine variety of Fish. A fine Brass Band daily in attendance. Michigan Avenue cars pass the Zoo. every five minutes.

Admission 25 cts Children 10 cts.

Doors open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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The Goldsmith Bryant and Stratton Business University is a live practical school, its course of study and Counting House system of Actual Business is unequalled. Ask our graduates and the business men of Detroit about our School. Call, or send for circulars. Griswold St., opposite City Hall, Detroit. W. F. JEWELL, PRIN.
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FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1884

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.

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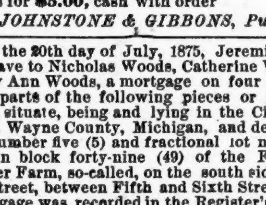
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— IN —

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PRICE REDUCED



This cut represen's a scale that will weigh from half an ounce to 240 lbs., made by the Chicago Scale Co., and warranted true. We wi l send one of these scales and the FARMER for one year to any address for $5.00, cash with order

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

ON the 20th day of July, 1875, Jeremiah Calnon gave to Nicholas Woods, Catherine Woods and Mary Ann Woods, a mortgage on four undivided fifth parts of the following pieces or parcels of land, situate, being and lying in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, and described as lot number five (5) and fractional lot number six (6) in block forty-nine (49) of the Forsyth or Porter Farm, so-called, on the south side of Porter street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Said mortgage was recorded in the Register's office for the County of Wayne, Michigan, in liber 97 of mortgages, on page 409, on July 20, 1875. The interest of said Mary Ann Woods therein was assigned on May 2, 1881, to said Nicholas Woods, who, with said Catherine Woods, assigned said mortgage to William F. Atkinson and James J. Atkinson on the 18th day of December, 1883. There is now due on said mortgage $329. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, we shall, on the THIRD DAY of APRIL, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, sell said premises at public vendue at the Griswold street entrance to the City Hall in Detroit, the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County in which said premises are situated.

WILLIAM F. ATKINSON,
JAMES J. ATKINSON.

Dated Detroit, January 2, 1884.

ON December 6, 1872, Louis Fey and Mari Fey gave to William Meulenbroeck a mortgage on lot four of Crane & Wesson's section of the Forsyth farm, being in section fourteen of said farm, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. Said mortgage was recorded in the Register's office for said County of Wayne, on December 9, 1872, in liber 88 of mortgages, on page 435. It was assigned June 22, 1881, to James J. Atkinson. There is now due on it $603. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, I shall on the FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, sell said premises at public vendue at the Griswold street entrance to the City Hall, in Detroit, the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County of Wayne.

JAMES J. ATKINSON.

Detroit, January 6, 1884.

OUR No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, $200

(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.)

SMITH, MYERS & SCHNIER,

323, 325, 327 & 329 W. Front St.,

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The Greatest Victory of Medical Science.

New Trial Size, 10 Cts, Regular Size, 35 and 75 Cents. 75 Cent Size Contains 3 Times Quantity 35 Cent Size.

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It is pleasant to take, and cures, as if by magic Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, Leading to

CONSUMPTION.

It has received the endorsement and recommendations of clergymen, eminent physicians, and scientific men everywhere.

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FOUR PHYSICIANS FAILED.

From Lieut. John Osborne, firm of Evans, Webster & Co., Boston:

Two bottles of Adamson's Botanic Balsam effected a cure in my family that four skillful physicians failed to do.

SELL MORE THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED

Messrs. F. W. Kinsman & Co.—Dear Sirs, Adamson's Cough Balsam seems to give universal satisfaction, both as to quality and price. We sell more of it than of all other Cough Medicines put together, and have yet to hear of the first intimation in which it has failed to give satisfaction. Yours truly, RUST BROS. & BIRD, Wholesale Druggist, Boston.

THREE SKILLED PHYSICIANS.

I have had a troublesome cough for more than five years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians, but I found nothing to relieve and cure me till I used "Adamson's Botanic Balsam."

MRS. GEO. A. ROBBINS, Riverside, Maine.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM is for sale by all respectable druggists and dealers. Price, 25 and 75 cents. New Trial Size, 10 cents.

Beware of Imitations.

See that the name of F. W. KINSMAN, DRUGGIST, AUGUSTA, ME., is Blown in the glass of each bottle.

From J. Frank Pierce, Periodical Depot, 133 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

I am pleased to say that two bottles of your valuable Adamson's Cough Balsam have entirely cured me of a cough of nearly a year's standing. I have tried many mixtures during that time without success.

Cured by Adamson's Balsam After 15 Years' Suffering, Having Six Doctors and Medicine.

From Mrs. Hannah Brown, Augusta, Me.

I have suffe ed for fifteen years with asthma, and after taking cold I would suffer severely until I called a physician, and vomited several times, which would give me some relief, and by this means obtain rest. I have been so weak after having an attack of asthma that I could not leave my room for six weeks. One week ago I took a sudden cold, and I thought I was to have another attack; so I requested my husband to call a physician; but, not finding a physician in his office, instead he bought a bottle of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, which I commenced taking, and in the morning I felt nothing of the asthma, and was able to do my work. I have never before taken any medicine which has done me so much good in so short a time. My native place is New York, and I was attended there by Drs. Anderson, Bean and Gray, both very skillful physicians; from there I came East for my health, and at times was quite well. While in Vermont I employed Dr. Howe, but I was doctored in New Hampshire by Dr. Richardson; in Massachusetts by Dr. Parker; all without success until taking Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam; and to this I owe my present health, and can safely recommend it to others as a very valuable medicine.

"THANK GOD!"

"SAVED MY LIFE."

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

READ! READ! READ!

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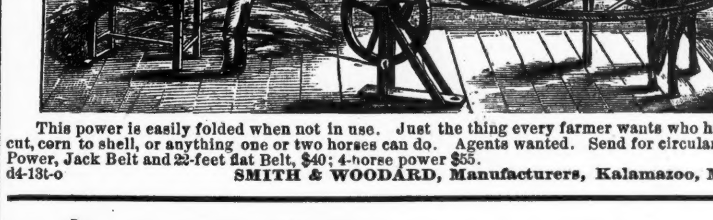
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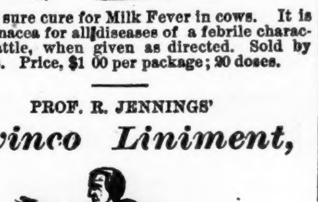
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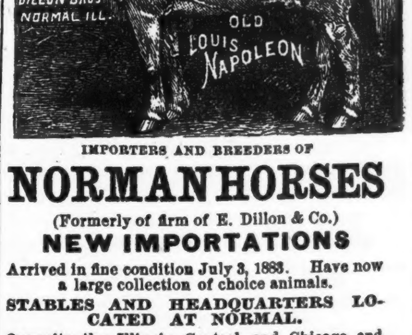
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